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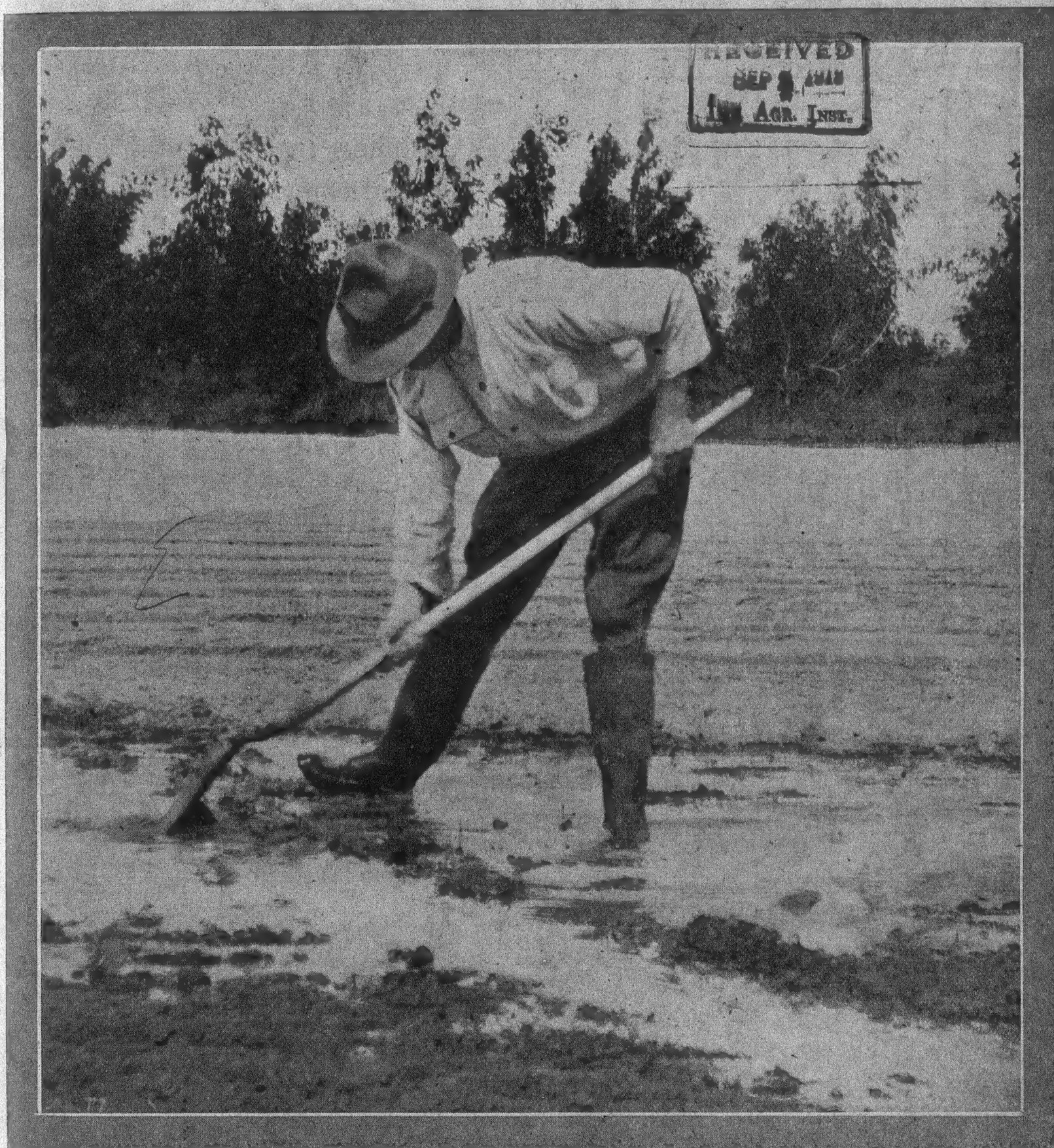
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

August 27, 1919

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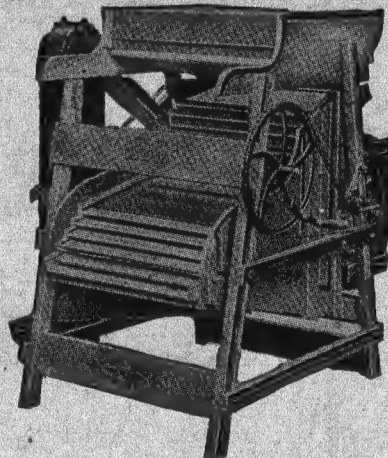
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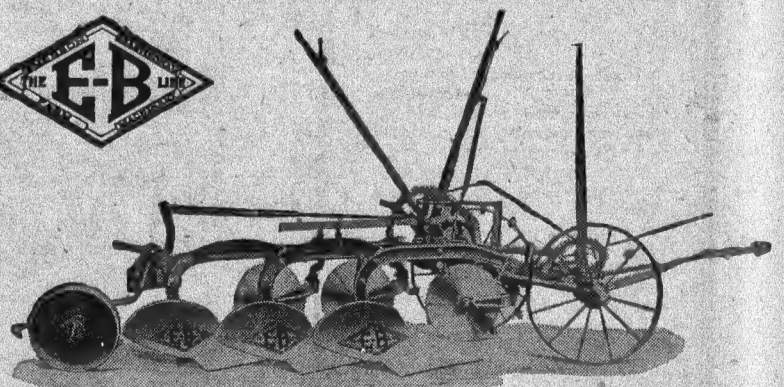
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A WORD TO THE WISE

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During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.

Associate Editors: W. J. HEALY, E. D. COLQUETTE, JOHN W. WARD, E. A. LLOYD and MARY P. McALLUM.

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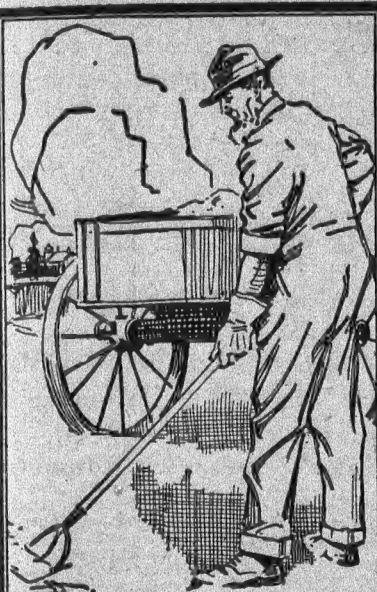
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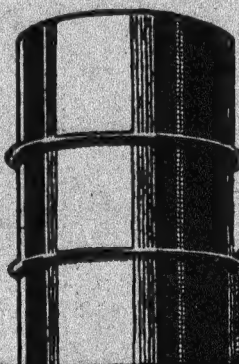
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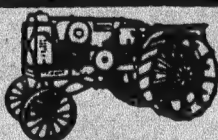
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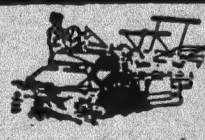
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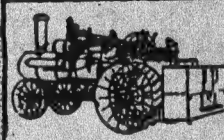
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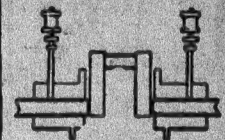
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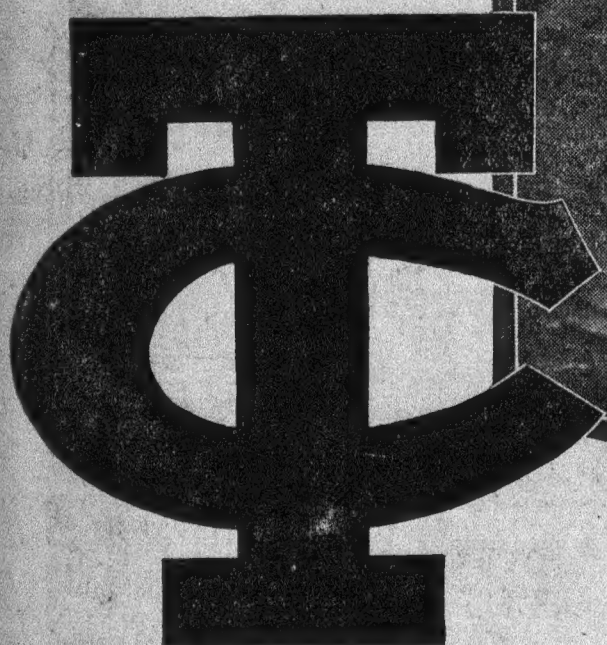
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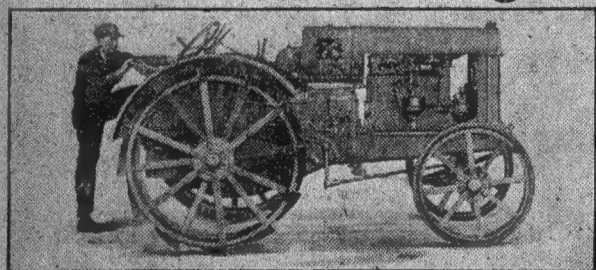
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 27, 1919

An Initial Payment of \$2.15

An official statement was made at Ottawa a few weeks ago that a minimum price would be set for the wheat of 1919. It was followed by a report which spread from Ottawa throughout the newspapers of the Dominion that the minimum price would be \$1.75 a bushel. The Canadian Council of Agriculture lost no time in placing before the Dominion Government a protest as vigorous as it was prompt against the manifest injustice of fixing a minimum price lower than the fixed minimum price in the United States.

The resolution of the Council of Agriculture embodying that protest, and the plain facts and considerations on which that protest was based, was followed up by a statement from the Council showing forth more fully and more cogently the plain demand of justice alike to the consuming public as to the wheat growers that an initial payment per bushel at least equal to the fixed minimum price in the United States should be made for 1919 wheat. Last week's issue of The Guide contained that statement from the Council and contained also a report of the open meeting in Winnipeg of the newly-constituted Canadian Wheat Board, at which the spokesman in behalf of the farmers upheld the demand of the Council of Agriculture for justice.

The vigorous action of the Council of Agriculture has had an enlightening effect at Ottawa, and has resulted in arrangements for an initial payment per bushel, to be followed by a payment to the wheat growers of whatever is realized upon the wheat over and above that initial payment, which is to be \$2.15 per bushel, on the basis of No. 1 Northern, Fort William. This is a substantial betterment upon the scheme first proposed of a fixed price of \$1.75. There are many farmers to whom \$2.15 per bushel will not mean repayment of their costs of growing the wheat; there are thousands of farmers to whom on their yield per acre this year, lessened by one or another calamitous visitation due to uncontrollable elemental conditions, a payment of \$10 per bushel would not cover their costs; and there are thousands whose crops withered away before the parching drought which has wrought such serious ravage this year in the West. It was the plain duty and obligation of the government to provide the largest possible initial payment, in justice to the men whose lives and the lives of whose families are involved in the basic industry of Canada, as in justice to all Canadians; for the national welfare of Canada depends upon the welfare of agriculture.

It is announced from Ottawa that the decision upon \$2.15 as the advance payment was made on the recommendation of the Canadian Wheat Board; and the fact that the figure is not higher increases the duty and the imperative obligation of both the Wheat Board and the Government to secure the largest possible further payment, in addition to the \$2.15 per bushel, that can be secured for the producers. The farmers have as their representatives on the Wheat Board H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta and president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; F. W. Riddell, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and Col. John Z. Fraser, of Beresford, Ontario, who is a member of the board of directors of the United Farmers of Ontario. They are to be depended upon to exercise all vigilance and energy in

the interests of justice, which demand the securing of the highest possible total returns to the wheat growers.

Principles and Politics

Reviewing the Liberal convention in his paper, The Journal of Commerce, Hon. W. S. Fielding, who was Minister of Finance in the Laurier Government and stood second in the voting in the convention for the selection of a party leader, says that "the most important part of the platform is that concerning the tariff," and adds that "it might have been wiser, with an eye to the future, to deal more in principles and less in details."

The tariff plank in the Liberal platform framed at the national convention of that party in Ottawa, in June, 1893, began with a plain declaration against the protective principle, and ended thus: "We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people."

The reason why there is no such declaration of principle in the tariff plank of the Liberal platform framed at the national convention of that party held in Ottawa in August, 1919, is as plain as a church steeple. The representatives in the convention of the protectionist elements in the party were so strong as to make it impossible for any such declaration of principle to be adopted.

The Farmers' Platform is the only declaration of national policy for Canada based on avowed principles. It declares against the principle of protection, and sets forth constructive proposals for raising the needed public revenue by direct methods of taxation, instead of indirect methods, which are unjust and indefensible on principle. It is because the Farmers' Platform is broad-based in principle, in the interests of the welfare of all classes of Canadians, that its appeal is so strong. It is because it contains no opportunist devices, but appeals to the sense of justice and true Canadianism that the political action of the organized farmers is going forward so successfully.

The men elected as the exponents and upholders of the principles of the Farmers' Platform will be a source and stronghold in Parliament and in the country of opinion and of action working for the betterment of the conditions of life and of work for all in the Canadian nation.

A B.C. Exponent of Liberalism

The Vancouver Sun, that eminent exponent of the inward meaning of the party platform framed at the Liberal convention in Ottawa, as it sees the inward meaning of that platform, discloses the workings of the mind of a familiar type of old-time party politician in an editorial which it begins thus:—

If political platforms were intended to be taken seriously and literally, British Columbia Liberals would have reason for being dismayed and angry at the tariff plank so blithely shoved through the convention by the prairie hogs from Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The Vancouver Sun goes on to say that "the 'lunatic fringe' from the prairies was allowed to have its way in the meantime, but with the full consciousness on everybody's part that when Liberalism again comes to power, the public revenue must continue to be raised as in the past, largely from customs taxation." That shining light of Liberal doctrine expounds further: "Liberalism in British Columbia stands for the removal of taxes,

as far as possible, from the necessities of life. . . . It recognizes that there must be a tariff, mainly for revenue, but incidentally also for the encouragement of industry."

Could there be a more striking illustration of the fact noted in the comment made on this page in the first issue of The Guide after the Liberal convention, that the Liberal party of 1919 contains influential elements of protectionists whose tariff policy is the same as that of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association!

In criticism of the viewpoint of the Vancouver Sun, there could be nothing better said than the following sentences from the speech of John F. Reid, the member for Mackenzie, Sask., in the Budget debate in Parliament in June last:—

I shall refer to some remarks of the hon. member for Fraser Valley (Mr. Stacey). . . . He is engaged in the fruit industry in British Columbia, and I find that he enjoys a special privilege as a fruit grower. He was not content with the duty of 40 cents a barrel on apples, but was one of a few who petitioned the late Government to increase that duty to 90 cents; and, today, he is enjoying the special privilege of receiving 30 cents per box additional on the apples which he grows in the Fraser River Valley. He enjoys that special privilege by reason of the tariff wall that is raised against apples coming into this country, and before I change my opinion on the tariff, the hon. member for Fraser Valley will have to convince me that he does not add that extra 30 cents to every box of apples he ships from British Columbia.

I want to tell him that his action is preventing many a poor child in the three Prairie Provinces from eating apples. The child's acquaintance with this delicious fruit is not a very tangible one, for it sees nothing but painted apples. It asks its mother for some apples, and the mother says: "We cannot buy you apples, my dear, because they are now dearer by 30 cents on the box." I am of the opinion that when the hon. member for Fraser Valley goes home and closes his door, and in the quiet seclusion of his room contemplates his past actions, he will confess that he is really the cause of poor children of the Prairie Provinces being deprived of apples because of the 30 cents extra that he must have. The hon. member must have his last pound of flesh, no matter who goes without apples.

Truly protectionism, in addition to being the most potent producer of political debauchery, is in its workings a source of injustice and injury to human lives and of deprivation in the homes of the people.

Our Readings from Hansard

The bound volumes of the Hansards, of the Dominion Parliament, about half-a-dozen or more thick volumes for each session, each containing many thousands of speeches, takes up yards and yards of shelf room. Each year's volumes are thicker than the volumes of the year before. To be condemned to read straight through all these volumes of Hansards would be an appalling punishment. But they can be quarried into endlessly by the searcher for knowledge of the political history of Canada and the course of public policies and the public business of the country. Practically everything in connection with these matters can be found discussed somewhere in those multitudinous pages.

Among the speeches best worth reading in the Hansards of the past 11 years, are those of Dr. Michael Clark, the member for Red Deer, Alta., who has made a place for himself in Parliament as a staunch, able and eloquent exponent and advocate of the principles of free trade. In this issue of The Guide representative extracts from his speech in the Budget debate last June are reprinted.

This speech of Dr. Clark stands on the record as a source of instruction and inspiration. It deserves reading again and again for its masterly discussion of the urgent public problems of the present and its clear exposition of the true principles of policy by which the management of the public business of Canada should be guided.

British Trade Wisdom

In turning over once again the pages of Adam Smith's great and famous book, *The Wealth of Nations*, *The Guide* has been impressed anew by the many evidences it gives of the wide and keen observation of social and economic facts from which that eminently clear-headed Scotchman drew his conclusions. And his conclusions are of enduring soundness. For example:—

Taxes upon the necessities of life have nearly the same effect upon the circumstances of the people as a poor soil and a bad climate. . . . Such taxes, when they have grown up to a certain height, are a curse equal to the barrenness of the earth and the inclemency of the heavens; and yet, it is in the richest and most industrious countries that they have been most generally imposed. No other countries could support so great a disorder. As the strongest bodies only can live and enjoy health under an unwholesome regimen; so those nations only that in every sort of industry have the greatest natural and acquired advantages, can subsist and prosper under such taxes.

Here is another:—

Taxes imposed with a view to prevent or even diminish importation, are evidently as destructive of the revenue of the customs as of the freedom of trade.

The book abounds in passages which are as directly to the point today as they were the day they were written. The two foregoing extracts might well have been written at the present time by way of comment upon the announcement made a few days ago by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons, in London, that the post-war plan of

import restrictions (which, it may be remembered, the Canadian Reconstruction full-page advertisements in newspapers all across Canada proclaimed as proof that Great Britain had abandoned free trade for Protectionism) will cease on September 1.

A Hide and Skin Game?

The Government called a conference at Ottawa the week before last of tanners, boot and shoe manufacturers and others interested in hides; but it does not appear that any representatives of the farmers of Canada were present. It is said that at that conference the tanners opposed the idea of placing embargo on the export of hides from this country. They are reported to have stated that such an embargo would mean a curtailment of their business, for the reason that they were importing large quantities of South American hides from United States importers and feared that the imposition of the proposed embargo would result in that source of supply being closed to them. Be it as it may, an order-in-council was passed at Ottawa placing an embargo on the sending of hides out of Canada. It was stated last week that the idea of this embargo was to lessen the high cost of living.

Just how this will work out it is not easy to see. Canadian makers of boots and shoes have been doing an immense export trade on money supplied by the people of Canada in the form of loans for the payment of the foreign orders secured by the Canadian Trade Commission. This has forced up the price of leather, and also of boots and shoes. Now the Dominion Government, as the *Farmers' Sun*, of Toronto, puts it, "is cutting off the farmers' noses to spite the public's face." In other words, it is taking action to hammer down the market for hides, without affecting any relief in the price of boots, or of harness. Another point is that the withholding of all

Canadian hides from the United States market can only have the effect of lessening to that extent the supply of raw material in that country and of advancing the price of boots and shoes, with the effect in Canada that while hides would be made cheaper in this country only the manufacturers would benefit as the price of Canadian boots and shoes is mainly fixed by the price of United States boots and shoes, plus the heavy customs duty imposed on them. Again, with the price of hides falling in Canada, the packers would pay less for the animals, of which the hide forms an important part, and the farmer would be the sufferer.

Whatever the intention of the embargo may be, it looks like a hide and skin game. As *The Guide's* cartoon this week shows it, the farmer's hide is being nailed to the fence.

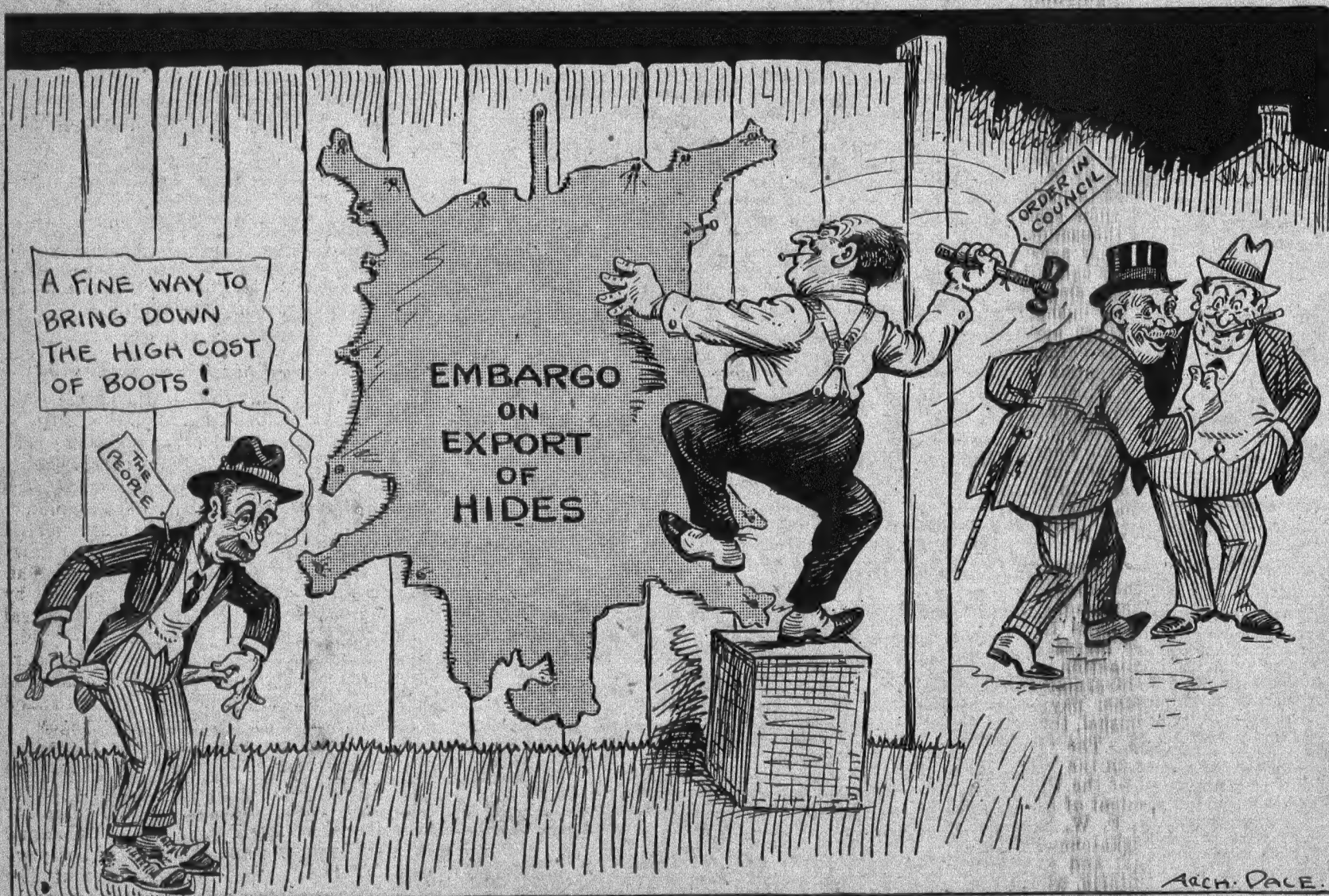
Income Taxation

Says the *Toronto Globe* of income taxation, that great instrument of Democratic finance:

The former Minister of Finance regarded it has a temporary expedient when he introduced it, though it may be doubtful whether he so considers it today. The action of the Ottawa convention makes it a permanent feature of Liberal finance.

Though the records of both the old political parties show that declarations of policy made by their conventions have by no means always become "permanent features" when either one of the said parties has attained power, it is entirely safe to predict that income taxation, which was brought to the front in Canada by the Farmers' Platform, has come to stay.

Income taxation is a main, permanent source of the national revenue in Great Britain and in the United States. In Canada it was introduced reluctantly by the Union Government, and has been administered with shameful inefficiency.



One More Way of Nailing the Farmer's Hide to the Fence



A Wheatfield in the Balmoral District, North of Winnipeg. Manitoba Wheatfields make a Brave Showing this Year but the Ravages of Rust have Reduced the Yield of Grain.

Dr. Michael Clark on the Budget

A Speech in Parliament Characterized by Clear-Cut Economics and Forceful Reasoning

ONE of the most notable speeches in the Budget debate in the House at Ottawa, which began when Sir Thomas White, as minister of finance, submitted his annual financial statement, and with it the government's announcements of fiscal policy on June 5, and ended on June 18, when the House divided, was made on June 12 by Dr. Michael Clark, the able and eloquent member for Red Deer, Alta. Herewith The Guide is reprinting from the official shorthand report in Hansard representative extracts from that speech, with regret that the limitations of space do not permit of the speech being reprinted in full.

What Canada Fought For

Dr. Clark said: "In looking at the matters of finance and trade which have been brought to our attention as they are annually in the Budget I want to say that not only this, but all other matters that come before Parliament and before public men generally for consideration should be viewed in the bright light from the fields of France and Flanders that shines upon our proceedings. It is trite to say today that we fought for freedom; that our sons and brothers fought for freedom in Flanders and France; but surely a primary consideration arising from that fact, which we all acknowledge with gratitude in the presence of the victory that we have achieved, is that having fought and won freedom in France and Flanders, we must take good care that it is not surrendered in Canada.

"In my opinion we are, on this straight question and on this general principle of government, at the parting of the ways in Canada. We have been told ad nauseam, not only that our sons fought for freedom, but that they fought against autocracy. What is the weapon that autocracy used in Germany? I think I shall be right when I say that it was bureaucracy.

Autocracy and Bureaucracy

"Autocracy used bureaucracy as a weapon for the carrying out of its purposes of government. The consequence was that one of the prime causes of trouble in that country was that they had too much government, and as the case is in a number of other countries in Europe, to get rid of this, they had to reduce things to the state where there is very little government at all. We are not without our share of government in Canada. For a country of eight millions population we are a pretty well-governed people. We have ten governments, ten prime ministers, ten parliaments, and ten sets of officials. I need not say that I do not intend this year to set up any active propagandism in favor of a change in the British North America Act, but the fact remains that under that act we have a great deal of government, without establishing under any one of those governments any more bureaucracy than we can prevent.

"In my judgment, protectionism is, from this point of view, Kaiserism cut

down. Protectionism and Kaiserism have a very close relation to one another. That was obviously so in Germany, because the Junkers were the backbone, not only of the government, but of protection and of the militaristic system in that country.

"Someone has said—and I think with a good deal of truth—that militarism itself is the spear-head of protectionism. If that be so, then, as a peace-loving and democratic country, surely we can get light from recent world events for examining this thing upon its merits from the root upwards. I think it can be demonstrated that there is a close political affinity between Kaiserism and protectionism.

Reduction Only Apparent

"As my hon. friend (Mr. Crerar) pointed out yesterday, under the tariff war taxes the Minister of finance raised \$45,000,000, and he leaves \$28,000,000 of that still to be got from the country. He relieves the country of the other \$17,000,000. So the reduction of taxes is more apparent than real. We are not having a reduction of the tariff at all in this Budget as compared with the state of the tariff in pre-war times. Rather, we are having kept up in time of peace certain taxes which were imposed in time of war, and which I think we might reasonably have expected to be relieved from now.

"If we are to regard this as a war year, as the Minister of Immigration (Mr. Calder) indicated yesterday, there is something to be said for the point of view that it would have been better to leave the tariff alone this year; that would have been more logical. But, there is one over-powering reason for dealing with the tariff at this time, and that is to be found in the serious condition of the country. And from the point of view of the western organized farmers the tariff is not merely an instrument, but it is a vital and fundamental instrument in dealing with that serious condition of the country.

Mr. Calder and the Tariff

"Now, my hon. friend, the Minister of Immigration (Mr. Calder) touched upon some very tender points yesterday as between himself and my hon. friend the member for Marquette (Mr. Crerar). I do not intend to intervene in that quarrel any more than is necessary to clear up a few points in which I do not think my hon. friend the Minister of Immigration got quite the right view of the question. He said, I think, that in his opinion the tariff was no issue in the 1917 election. I do not think that is a view that can be supported in its entirety. It is true that no specific proposals were before the country on the tariff from either side of politics.

"The winning of the war was the one all-important issue in that election. But it is equally true that numbers of

us from western Canada could not have won our seats by the majorities we did, if indeed we could have won them at all, had we not asserted to our people, with all the sincerity that we were capable of, that we held the same views upon tariff matters that we had always held. So that it is not correct to say that the views of certain members of the unionist party on tariff matters were not before the electors in the 1917 election.

Mr. Calder on Problems

"My hon. friend (Mr. Calder) went on to give us the reasons for his particular view of the duty of members of the unionist party at this time. He said that there were certain grave problems before the country. Well, Mr. Speaker, we all know that. But what problems are they? They are no longer the problems of war; they are the problems of reconstruction. Every one of us who looked ahead at all knew that the war period would be succeeded by a reconstructive period, and these problems are problems of reconstruction.

"In 1917, as I have just pointed out, it was foreseen that we should come to this point in our history; and for better or worse, right or wrong, my hon. friend from Marquette (Mr. Crerar)—and a good many of us agree with him—believes that in the fiscal policy of the country is an instrument which, if wisely handled, will help us tremendously in dealing with the problems of reconstruction. That is the point where I think my hon. friend (Mr. Calder) was a little wrong in his view in blaming, so far as he did blame, the hon. member for Marquette. I did not apprehend at first that he intended to blame him at all. He laid down a perfectly sound doctrine in this matter when he said that in so serious a matter and at so serious a time every man must stand or fall by his own conscience; and I do not know that it was quite consistent with his having made that utterance that he immediately proceeded to take some rather ugly jabs at the conscience of my hon. friend from Marquette.

The Government's Duty

"Now, in this connection, as explaining our position further, may I quote from my hon. friend the Minister of Finance, when he expressed the hope, as he did in his Budget speech, that by next fall, I think he said, conditions will be so stabilized that he can really safely begin to look into tariff matters? Well, one would be very sanguine in temperament to anticipate a great deal more stability next winter or the winter after that, even than one sees in the affairs of Canada at the present moment. I hope my hon. friend is right.

"What I am going to say is this: That it is not a government's business only to hope for stability; it is a government's business to try to bring about conditions which tend to stability. Sure-

ly there is no contradicting that position. It is not enough to hope for stabilization. What would be thought of a doctor who was called to a delirious patient and was content with strapping him down in bed? You cannot produce stability alone by increasing the North-west Mounted Police—that may be necessary; I believe it is necessary. You cannot produce stability alone by any proceedings of that kind. You must accompany your steps for preservation of law and order by measures to relieve public discontent so far as you can do it by financial, taxation, and trade propositions. If a patient is delirious a wise doctor straps him down in bed, but he does not for that reason neglect him in the matter of suitable food and medicine. The two things go together, if there is to be any chance of restoring the patient to health.

The Cost of Living

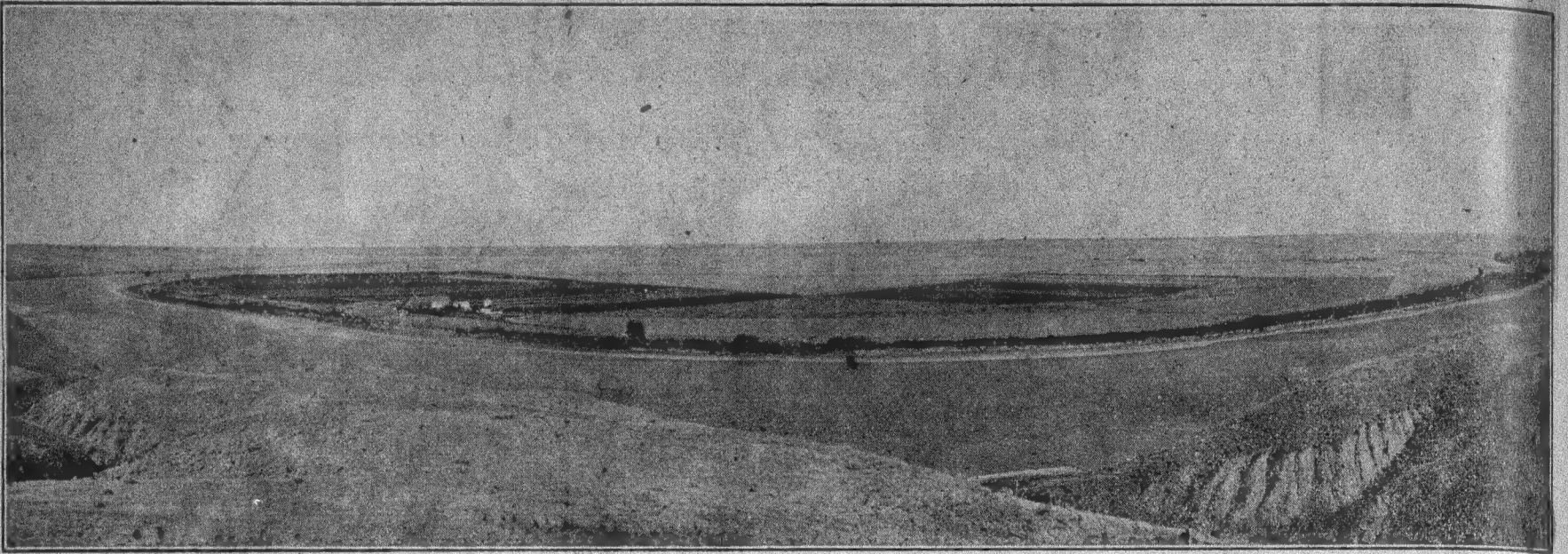
"The cost of living in its relation to food should be at the minimum in Canada. I know there are opposite views expressed. No less an authority than the right hon. the Prime Minister (Sir Robert Borden) to whom I always want to pay the utmost attention, expressed a doubt whether the cost of living would be reduced by the removal of duties on food. I have heard the same question put myself in committee, in caucus, and in private conversation. Well, I think it would be reduced, and I will tell the House why in a moment. But if it would not be reduced because there is no food to come in, which is the further assertion always made in accordance with this argument, if there is no food to come into the country; if we could not get any food into the country at the present moment, and for that reason the taking of the tariff off food would not reduce the cost, then all I have to say is that reduction is well worth trying anyhow because if the tariff has kept nothing out it is a very unnecessary and useless piece of national equipment.

"The tariff, if it has kept nothing out, is not doing any good along that line but it would be worth while trying for a government that was not altogether heroic just to see what would happen. I contend that there is no scarcity of food in Canada. My right hon. friend the Prime Minister on the occasion to which I refer, said that in the various countries in which he had been travelling the cost of living was as high as it is in Canada. I have no doubt as to the accuracy of his observation in the hotels in which he dined, but some returned soldiers, who observed the buying of bacon by the pound in the Old Country—I am sure my right hon. friend had not much time to buy bacon by the pound—assert, quite confidently, the exact contrary, and say that you can buy bacon cheaper in England today than you can buy it in Canada by the pound.

A Live Pigs Comparison

"If that is so, then it is a serious reflection upon our economic system. It is the more serious when I tell the

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Ronalane Farm, Fifty Miles West of Medicine Hat, as Seen from Across the Bow River, from which it is Irrigated.

It is such demonstrations of the benefits of irrigation as this that have turned the attention of farmers in the dry belt to the desirability of putting the water which flows by their doors upon their parched fields.

Irrigation for the Chinook Belt

THIS is not a treatise on irrigation. It simply records the impressions received while spending two weeks travelling through the irrigated and ought-to-be-irrigated districts of Southern Alberta, and attending the irrigation convention at Medicine Hat. During that time I was constantly in touch with irrigation farmers and irrigation experts. Some of the farmers met were irrigators of long experience. The tops of their grain fields were as level as the surface of the land beneath. Others were just completing their first season's experience in putting the water on the land. In some places their crops were a bit patchy, because they were new at the irrigation game. Of those who are not and never will be good irrigators we shall say nothing. As for the irrigation experts, they know the job from Dan to Beersheba, and from the river to the uttermost end of the irrigation ditch. As youngsters they squeezed the mud of irrigation ditches through their toes and used the nearest canal as a swimming hole. While some of us were learning at school about the great American desert, their fathers were making two alfalfa plants grow where one cactus grew before. It was while hob-nobbing with these men, bombarding them with questions, some of which, no doubt seemed very elementary to them, and listening to the addresses at the convention that the above-mentioned impressions were accumulated.

Three Dry Years in Succession

They have had three bad seasons in succession in the chinook belt. Only two years separated that period from the bad failure of 1914. Foster predicts another dry season for 1920 and they are strong for Foster in the dry belt. As a result many of the dry farmers in the semi-arid areas are about at the end of their resources. They used up their ready cash long ago. Then they exhausted their credit. Now credit is the substance of crops hoped for, but the hoped-for crops have failed to materialize.

During these three years they have had irrigation in limited areas and the irrigated land has continued to yield her fruit in due season. Irrigated land, mind you, not land on which water has been turned on at a convenient high corner and allowed to wither where it whithered. The result is obvious. Irrigation propaganda, fostered by some of the shrewdest and most public-spirited men in the south has been gradually getting under way until, caught by the arid winds that have again blasted crops and hopes and credit with the village grocer, it has swept over Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan like a prairie fire. The sentiment of the farmers is that on the extension of irrigation depends the permanency of agriculture in the south. "If we want to

"If We Want to Keep the People on the Land We Have Got to Get the Water on it" Say the Farmers—By R. D. Colquette

keep the people on the land here we have got to get the water on the land," they will tell you. "Back to the land, but don't forget the water" was the slogan at the irrigation convention.

A Revolution in Agriculture

In the short-grass country the introduction of irrigation means a complete revolution in agriculture. Dry farming in a semi-arid country means, universally and necessarily, extensive farming. Where you summerfallow every two or three years you must depend largely on annual crops. The cereals are the mainstay. Wheat is the foundation on which the whole farming business is built up. The practice of summerfallowing, the use of comparatively low-priced crops, the low price of land and the uncertainty which leads men to play for the big stakes all encourage large holdings. With irrigation farming is just the opposite. The summerfallow becomes unnecessary. The uncertainty almost disappears. The land requires much work and is higher in price. Higher priced crops can be grown. Minute attention must be given to every acre. All this means smaller farms and different crops. It means more intensive agriculture. It also means that a new art, the art of irrigation, must be learned. A new vocabulary must be mastered. The irrigationist must think in terms of acre feet, contour lines, water duty and tail-board scrapers. A revolution in agriculture must take place.

Remember, we are speaking of the drier parts, where Jupiter Pluvius is more likely to loaf on the job than not. When irrigation is practised in such districts wheat is no longer king. The revolution deposes it and alfalfa becomes the dictator. Alfalfa is by preference an irrigation crop. The irrigation farmer can give you a dozen reasons for making it the king pin of his rotation. It is a sub-tropical plant, requiring lots of heat and sunshine. It can use lots of water, twice as much as wheat. Arid soils are deficient in available nitrogen; alfalfa supplies it. It uses water over a longer period of the season than cereals, and irrigationists see the significance of that. It produces from three to four tons of high-quality hay per acre, for which there is a ready market in a short-grass country. It is a little difficult to cure, but that does not often matter in a semi-arid district. These, and several other reasons explain why, in irrigated sections of the United States, 60 per cent. of the acreage is under alfalfa. With alfalfa goes a longer rotation. Double rotations, 10 or 15 years in length, are built around it. With more hay and with the certainty

of occasional crop failures removed, more livestock is sure to follow. Irrigation means, let it be repeated, a complete revolution in agriculture.

With the advent of irrigation a semi-arid climate ceases to be a drawback. It becomes an asset. The drier it is the better. An irrigationist can cash in on a drought. He can turn it into real money. The alfalfa makes hay while the sun shines. The cereals come right along and beat the frost to it. Crops requiring much moisture but a long and warm season find them in a dry year. The farming operations are not so much interrupted by rains. The chances of getting the hay well cured and the crops threshed without injury from weather are increased. The very things that spell disaster to the dry farmer in a semi-arid district spell dollars to the irrigationist.

Some Big Irrigation Problems

But irrigation brings with it some big problems. In the first place an irrigation project costs money. It is reported, for instance, that the cost of the two big projects on the main line of the C.P.R. ran well into eight figures and large outlays for capital expenditure are still necessary on them. The financing of irrigation districts in Southern Alberta is engaging the best brains of that part of the province. Large issues of bonds will be necessary and these will have to be guaranteed by provincial or federal governments, or jointly by both.

There is, however, a possibility of over-emphasizing the financial burden that will be entailed by the completion of these projects. Say, for instance, that a bonded indebtedness of \$40 an acre would have to be placed against the irrigable lands. When several hundred thousand acres are affected the total runs away up into the millions. This looks big on paper. It is big in actuality. But it might be permissible at this point to compare the cost of irrigation with the cost of clearing scrub land. Along the northern fringe of the prairies large tracts of land are being reclaimed from scrub and bush. A few weeks ago I met a farmer not 50 miles from Winnipeg, who lived in a partially-improved district, which is being hewn out of heavy scrub. He was engaged in clearing new land. When I asked him what it was costing him he said, "I have done a lot of this work and have facilities, including a big steam tractor to put on the brush breaker, for getting the cost down to rock bottom. Perhaps I am getting the work done a little cheaper than the average farmer around here. As near as I can figure it out it is costing me about \$33 an acre. I would not hesitate to say that the

average cost of clearing land under present conditions around here is over \$40 an acre."

Co-operate or Disintegrate

There is no bonded indebtedness incurred in clearing rough land. It is not a community proposition. It is a gradual process, undertaken individually by the farmers, not a big engineering undertaking, financed on a large scale by consolidated credit aggregating millions. An irrigation project is all of these, but when everything is taken into account the cost is not greater, acre for acre, than that of clearing heavy scrub and bush land in the north.

Then there is the matter of administration and maintenance, covered by what is known as water rent. On the C.P.R. western block it is 50 cents an acre. On the eastern block it is, I am told, \$1.50 an acre. Water rent is charged on irrigated land whether the water is used or not. But this is not a large consideration when the water is properly used on all the irrigable land and will be covered by a bushel or so of grain per acre. Where alfalfa is successful as the main irrigated crop smaller farm units eventually prevail. It is soon found that where irrigation is markedly successful land values go up. It doesn't pay to have high-priced land laying around and paying water rent on it if it is not utilized.

Real Farmers Needed

And that brings us to the question of farming under irrigation. It doesn't take an irrigation expert to see that an irrigation farmer on high-priced land, has got to get down to business if he wants to make it stick. If your slap-dash, trust-to-providence, intermittently industrious farmer wants to show the world how quick he can go broke, let him try irrigation farming, especially if a series of dry years comes along. Irrigation demands that a man be a real farmer. If he is in the habit of leaving off till the day after tomorrow what should have been done the day before yesterday, he had better go where he can blame it on the weather. When a successful irrigation farmer sees the crops begin to suffer he phones for the ditch rider and jumps into his gum boots. He doesn't crane his neck studying cloud formations nor include supplications for rain in his morning devotions; he gets the water coming through the weirs. He knows more about Fairfield's reports and Don Bark's bulletins than about Foster's forecasts. This never-ending procession of disturbances that loom up off the Pacific coast, march in unbroken file across the continent and disappear in the offing on the Atlantic side, have no meaning for him. He has probably noticed that this year the predictions for Manitoba, where it rained three times a week throughout the growing season, were the same as for Southern Alberta, where it

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The Value of Silage

EMERGENCIES always stimulate thought and frequently bring about advantageous changes of method. Exceptionally dry weather has, this year, again emphasized the advantages of irrigation over dry farming methods in south-eastern and southern Alberta. Careless irrigators have come to realize the importance of timeliness in their operations, and many men who were indifferent as to the benefits of irrigation are now earnest advocates of this system of agriculture. Water, this year, has been an insurance and a guarantee of a crop, and a crop means profit these years.

We have been hearing much of late years in reference to the "back to the land" movement. People are urged to embark upon agricultural ventures, even though they may lack experience in that line of endeavor. While it is possible to secure new recruits for agricultural operations, permanent interest in this department of production depends upon the profits which experience shows to be possible in that direction. Two plans present themselves by which the profits from agriculture may be increased: first, by reducing costs of production; and second, by increasing the price received for products of the land.

Reducing Production Costs

The second item in this connection appears to have hitherto received the most consideration, but lack of organization has left the fixing of prices for products largely in the hands of people other than the producers, and the spread between producer and consumer is usually comparatively wide; its proportions representing the profits of those middlemen who handle the products of the land. Such margins frequently represent much larger profits than are realized by those who take unusual risks in connection with production. Since the consumers in general are raising a more or less justified protest against increased prices, it would appear that the channel through which increased profits can be secured is more likely to be that of reducing costs rather than increasing prices.

Arguing, therefore, that reducing costs of production is the better method of increasing the profits of landowners, the manner by which such a cost reduction can be effected naturally is of interest to every producer. It must, of course, be admitted that good cultivation, good seed, timeliness, good stock and modern methods of feeding, are all important factors which enter into this problem, and under the last heading, namely, modern methods of feeding, we are brought to the consideration of the subject in hand.

The great importance of a silo to the farmer who owns irrigated land, consists in the fact that he can, generally, produce a large tonnage of feed per acre, house it in a convenient manner for feeding, and finish cattle in numbers relatively large considering the number of acres under crop. The average irrigated farm is not likely to be one of large acreage. It is, therefore, important that the best use possible be made of the land in order to increase the carrying power per acre and the resulting profits. When it is known that mature cattle will consume not more than 40 to 50 pounds of silage daily,

It Can Be Fed to Both Beef and Dairy Cattle---Production Costs Reduced---Leading Silage Crops---By G. H. Hutton, B.S.A.

in conjunction with one feed of oat straw or hay daily, and when this rate is figured in connection with an eight to 12-ton yield, it is evident that the stock-carrying power of land when the crops are ensiled is greatly increased, as compared with the ability of that land to carry stock where the silo is not used.

Ensilage for Beef or Dairy Cattle

Another fact which should be borne in mind is that ensilage is equally suitable for feeding either beef or dairy cattle. The time is not far distant when every progressive breeder of beef cattle will not be without a silo, because of its effect in forcing the growth of his cattle, particularly during their first winter, when the calves can be kept growing throughout the winter season at a rate actually equal to the gains made during the summer.

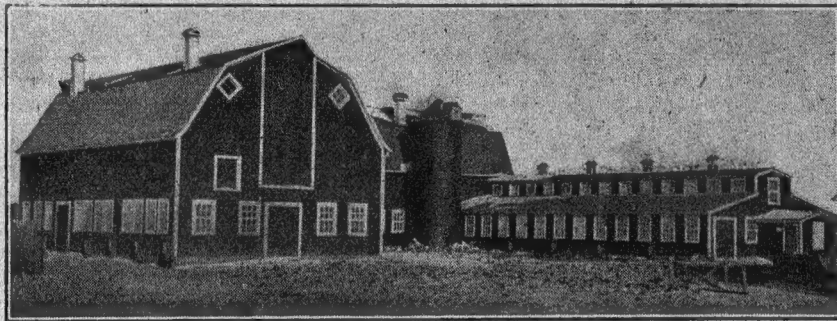
There is no question but that ensilage may be fed to beef cattle in winter in an inexpensive shelter such as a one-ply board shed, and some little work has been done in the feeding of ensilage entirely in the open, with good results, though it has not yet been established whether this practice is to be recommended in winters of very low temperature. The fact remains, however, that ensilage may be satisfactorily fed to beef cattle, and is a means by which the cost of a pound of beef may be materially reduced.

produce silage of equal or even greater value, and in this climate, with practically as great a tonnage as corn will produce under similar conditions. Little data exists as to the possibility of successfully growing corn other than in the south-eastern section of Alberta.

Peas and oats sown together make a very desirable crop for silo filling purposes. Experiments at the Lacombe Experimental Station show that silage made from peas and oats is superior to that made from corn as grown at that point. The tonnage secured from the peas and oat crop has never been less than eight tons to the acre, and on one occasion the yield was as great as 12 tons. These figures are, of course, based upon green weight.

Reducing Butter Production Costs

Green oat feed, cut in the late milk or early dough stage, and cured in the field, is generally regarded as a very satisfactory fodder for dairy cattle, but when the crop is cut at the same stage and put into the silo and fed on the same comparative basis as to value, the cost of a pound of butter is reduced 20 per cent. Such a saving is remarkable, and would in itself constitute a fair profit, provided production was showing neither a profit nor a loss before the feeding of ensilage began. In extensive experiments carried on at the Dominion Experimental Station at Lacombe, no other fodder was found which would permit of the production

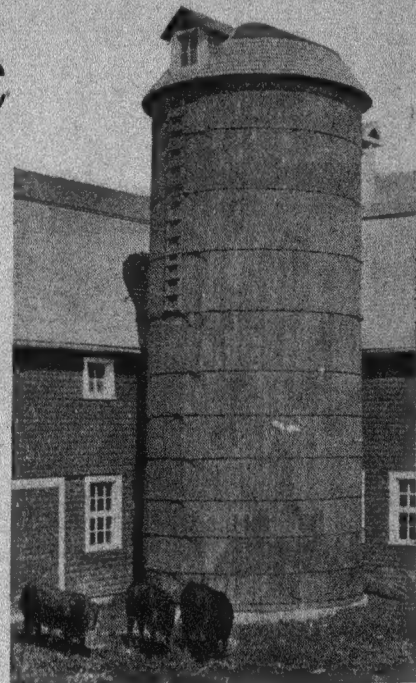


Winter View of Barns and Silos at Lacombe Experimental Station.

of butter within 20 per cent. of the cost of this product when silage was fed. There are other crops which may possibly contribute to the success of the silo, namely, alfalfa, sweet clover and sunflowers. The value of alfalfa as an ensilage crop is quite well established, but it is questionable in my mind as to whether sweet clover has as definite a place in the list of crops suitable for ensilage as has alfalfa. I believe that since alfalfa can be definitely counted upon to succeed under irrigation, sweet clover will there have no place, since it costs more to grow, both as to labor and seed investment, and as it is only a biennial the land used in its production must be idle half the time.

Sunflowers for Silage

Sunflowers are being grown for the first time this year at different points in Western Canada. The Agricultural College, at Bozeman, Montana, issued



Silo, 16x34 Feet, at Lacombe Station.

a small bulletin last winter which gave a summary of the results of a test in which corn and sunflower ensilage was compared. This experiment was favorable to ensilage made from sunflowers, both as to tonnage produced and as to relative feeding value.

We are not limited to one single crop for ensilage, therefore, but have a choice as between a number of suitable crops, any one of which ensiled would produce satisfactory results. However, I believe that for some time to come the crop most generally grown for silage purposes will be oats alone, or peas and oats together. This crop may be seeded after the crop intended for threshing has been put in, and may be cut before the threshing crop is ready. It should be cut with the binder into reasonably-sized bundles, put through the cutting box as rapidly as it is cut in the field, and thoroughly tramped into the silo, three men being necessary for the ordinary 16-foot silo.

Silage Must Be Thoroughly Tramped

The object of thoroughly tramping silage is to limit the amount of air left in it, for since oxygen is the limiting factor in determining the amount of fermentation, the less air remaining in the silage the less fermentation goes on. Should no tramping at all be done, fire-fanging would take place and the feed be destroyed. Thorough tramping prevents loss from this source, the only loss being at the top of the silo before feeding commences. The silage should be particularly well tramped about the edges, the tramping to be continued until the silo is finally filled.

Daily feeding should remove ensilage over the entire surface, and because of this no further loss is experienced as feeding proceeds.

A business man recently made the statement to me that he objected to the assessing of the general public to move hay, freight free, at the expense of all. I pointed out to him that unless wealth could be produced from the soil, residents of our cities would find their business at a standstill, whereupon he agreed that in emergencies of this kind those who found themselves requiring feed should be assisted by other members of the community in

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Dairy Cows at Pasture, Lacombe Experimental Station.



Herd of Aberdeen-Angus Breeding Cows, Lacombe Experimental Station.

Peas and Oats Silage has been Fed Successfully to Both Beef and Dairy Cattle at the Lacombe Experimental Station. Eight to Twelve Tons Per Acre, Green Weight, is Produced.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Want Price of Wheat Fixed

DURING the last few days many resolutions have been received at the Central office protesting against the fixing of the price of wheat at \$1.75 as a minimum, and in the majority of cases demanding that the price shall be fixed equivalent to that which has been decided upon by the United States government.

Executive Take Action

During the time these resolutions were being received in the largest number, the Central executive was in session at Regina, and the following resolution was adopted and forwarded by wire to James Stewart, chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board:—

"This, the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, expresses hereby its approval of the general plan for marketing our 1919 wheat crop, under the direction of the Canadian Wheat Board, and wishes the board every success in its operations.

"We desire to urge upon you the imperative necessity of fixing the initial payment to the farmer as high as the board believes it will be able to realize in selling for export, and to state that, in our opinion, the initial payment should be at least the price of last year.

"A disastrous crop failure over very large areas of Saskatchewan makes thousands of our farmers absolutely dependent upon receiving at time of delivery the utmost value of their wheat, both to enable them to maintain their families and to continue on the farm.

"We urge also that the price of wheat for domestic consumption be made as nearly that of its export value as can be established."

Largely Signed Petition

Robert Webster, secretary of the Elbow G.G.A., writing on the matter, says: "I enclose a largely-signed petition, secured at a public meeting, called in protest of the arbitrary action of the federal government, re the purchase of the wheat crop, with the request that you will forward it to the interested authorities as a reminder that we sometimes are interested in their actions."

The communication is accompanied by a resolution, signed by 207 residents of the district, and reads as follows: "At a grain growers' meeting held at the Morning Star school today, a resolution was passed that we object to the dollar and seventy-five (\$1.75) minimum price for the 1919 wheat crop; and be it further resolved that we recommend that the government make the same price as the United States for the 1919 wheat crop."

Will Hold Wheat in Granaries

The Handel G.G.A., under date of August 2, threaten to hold their wheat in the granaries, as a protest against the proposed action of the government. The secretary of his local sends the following for publication: "We, the members of the grain growers' rally, held in Handel Hall, on the second day of August, 1919, place ourselves on record as being strongly opposed to the action taken by the federal government at Ottawa, in opposing trading in wheat futures, after good proofs had been given that our wheat was badly wanted. The government action will eliminate competition between millers and European buying agencies, and, consequently, the price for our grain will be kept below value;

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of the grain growers, take this means of requesting our Central board, to notify the government that we will submit ourselves to the policy outlined by the government for handling the wheat crop of 1919 on conditions that the advance price made to farmers will be no less than \$2.45 per bushel, on basis of No. 1 Northern in store at Fort William; such being the price of October wheat at the Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, on the 29th day of July, when the government ordered trading in wheat futures to be stopped, and until such advances at the above price are made we will hold our wheat in the granaries."

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

This resolution was passed by a large majority of the meeting; at least 60 were present.

Vigorous Protest

Amongst the protests received are the following: Grace G.G.A. passed the following resolution: "We, as members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association do vigorously protest at the government's action in setting a minimum price on wheat, viz.: \$1.75, and do humbly intreat the Central organization to bring pressure on the government to set the price the same as 1918, i.e., \$2.26 per bushel."

Opposed Government Action

Stratton grain growers adopted the following resolution: "This local is opposed to the present action of the Dominion government, in regard to the handling of the 1919 wheat crop."

The following comment was added: "We would like to know if the locals in the West have to stand for this action taken by the government? Please advise us what is the feeling in general amongst the locals. Can the farmer hold his wheat—I mean all farmers in the West—for 30 or 60 days and make the government come to time?"

Demands a Commission

Goodwater local secretary writes: "At a special meeting of the Goodwater local the following resolution was unanimously adopted: 'That, whereas, the government proposes to handle the 1919 wheat crop at a fixed price, therefore, be it resolved that we approve of the handling of the crop by a competent commission, and that the set price should not be less than that received by the American farmers.'"

Initial Payment of \$2.24

Ponteix local secretary writes that the following resolutions were adopted: (1) "This local puts itself on record in protesting against the government paying the initial price of \$1.75 per bushel for the 1919-1920 wheat crop; and (2) this local is of the opinion that the government should pay to the producers at least the same price as last year, viz., \$2.24 per bushel as initial payment."

A Minimum of \$2.26

Amongst the additional protests which have reached the Central office during the last few days are the following:—

"Moved by R. Scoular, seconded by William Seymour, and unanimously adopted, that Glenellen Grain Growers' local goes on record as being opposed to the minimum price of wheat as proposed by the government, viz., \$1.75; therefore be it resolved that the minimum price of wheat to be paid on delivery to the farmer should not be less than \$2.26."

Now Is The Time To Do It

C. F. Robertson, secretary of the Quincy G.G. local, writes as follows: "At a meeting of the Quincy local held on August 9, it is resolved that we are strongly opposed to the action of the government and the manner it has laid down as to the handling the crops of 1919. The farmers cannot afford to sell their wheat at the said price and have enough to live on. Therefore, we think it is imperative that the executive of the Grain Growers' Association act at once on our behalf, and if they are ever to do us any good now is the time to do it."

U.S.A. Minimum Price

Craven local of the G.G.A. has forwarded the following: "We, the members of the Craven local, strongly protest against the low minimum price set on Canadian wheat, according to accounts in the Canadian press, and consider that, owing to general lightness of average western crops, we should not have any less minimum price set than the U.S.A. minimum."

Silton Strongly Protests

R. S. Baird, secretary of the Silton

local, writing on the same subject says: "We, the members of the Silton G.G.A., strongly protest against the low minimum price set on Canadian wheat, as reported by the Canadian press, and consider that owing to general lightness of average crops in the West, we should not have any less minimum price set than that of the U.S.A. minimum price."

Want Wheat Price Fixed

"Resolved, that we, the members of the Elbow Grain Growers' Association, desire that the Central officers use their best endeavor to induce the federal government; first, to set a price of \$2.24 per bushel f.o.b. Fort William, on the 1919 wheat crop; second, in order to prevent an unnecessary rise in the cost of living to prohibit all speculation in wheat; third, that the government take necessary steps to insure the sale of our exportable surplus."

The above is a copy of a resolution received at the Central office, from the Elbow G.G.A., regarding the price of 1919 wheat; and was followed about the same time by a similar one from the Grass Lake G.G.A., which reads as follows:—

"We, the members of the Grass Lake G.G. local, do hereby strongly protest against and condemn the action of the Dominion government in setting the price of the 1919 wheat crop lower than the price set by the government of the United States.

"In view of the fact that only a small percentage of farmers in Western Canada had a paying crop in two years, and owing to the excessive cost of implements and other commodities necessary to their continued existence, as farmers, we consider immediate action by the Central executive advisable."

Action by Council of Agriculture

In reply to the above it will be of general interest to learn that on August 2, the Canadian Council of Agriculture met in Winnipeg, and passed the following resolution, which was immediately forwarded by wire to Sir George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, Ottawa: "In view of the official statement from the government that a minimum price will be set for the Canadian wheat crop of 1919, and in view of the subsequent reports in the press that such a minimum price would be \$1.75 per bushel, the executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in meeting today, desire to state that any such price would be entirely unsatisfactory to the organized farmers of the West; and further, would strongly urge upon the government that, because of the very material shrinkage in the prospective wheat crop of the North American continent in the past few weeks, there can be no justification for establishing a minimum price below that now existing in the United States."

Wood River Picnic

D. Coupland, secretary of Wavy Creek local, sends a delayed account of their picnic, as follows:—

"On July 15, Wood River and Wavy Creek locals held a basket picnic and grain growers' rally, on the banks of the Wood river, on Mr. Weleham's place. It was estimated that there was an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,200 people, and everyone had a good time. The weather was perfect, although a little hot. But there were plenty of trees for shade and for those who reside on the bare prairie, that alone was quite a pleasure.

"Quite a program of sports was run off and there was plenty of competition in each event. The tug-of-war was won by Wavy Creek. Coderre baseball team took first money, by defeating Gravelbourg; which had previously defeated Mortlach.

"Frank Burton, of Vanguard, and R.

M. Johnson, of Eastview, were present, and gave very interesting addresses on the Farmers' Platform and Political Action. With the right candidate the farmers' party will make a clean sweep in this part of the Great West."

Strongfield Picnic

The first annual picnic of the Strongfield local, which was held recently, was a success beyond the most sanguine expectations of the committee in charge; according to a report sent in through the local secretary, who writes as follows: "Many have expressed it as being the largest gathering yet held in this municipality. It was an ideal picnic day and over 50 gallons of ice cream and about five barrels of soft drinks were disposed of; which may return a small dividend on the day's expenses.

Several Good Addresses

"The program was opened by the chairman, H. K. Misenhimer, who then introduced Captain Morgan, a returned soldier and director for District No. 1. He dealt chiefly with matters in connection with the association, and outlined the principles of the Farmers' Platform; urging those present to make themselves thoroughly conversant with its details.

"Mrs. Morgan followed, and dealt with matters of interest to the women members of the association. She went considerably into the question of education, and one of the points she brought out was that in the foreign settled districts each women's grain growers' association should, to some measure, adopt one of those schools and instill into the young minds the principles of Canadian citizenship.

"George Scott, M.P. for Arm River constituency, being unexpectedly called upon, gave a short address on provincial matters, dealing principally with the question of education. He stated that the Martin government had fulfilled its promise made two years ago in regard to school matters; and with the amendments made to the act since, there was now ample opportunity for every child in the province to obtain an education in the English language. He congratulated the different grain growers' associations on their successful picnic.

"Mr. Johnson was the last speaker, and had the difficult task of holding the interest of the audience while an exciting game of baseball was going on. Mr. Johnson gave an interesting statistical address on the part Canada took in the great war; citing the number of men sent over, the amount of money raised by taxation and the sale of bonds; and also how Canada stood financially at the last budget. He explained the methods adopted to meet the greatly increased national debt, and of several other matters which are of great importance to the citizens of Canada.

"J. A. Maharg, M.P., who was advertised to address the meeting was unable to be present."

Hold First Picnic

W. A. Benson, secretary of Hilldrop local, one of the year-old organizations, reports as follows: "Last year we had 15 members in good standing; but owing to removals, etc. we lost five of them, but have now a total membership of 16, making a total of six new members and a net gain of one. But expect more soon.

"We held our first picnic on July 9. A. Baynton, of Carlton, director for District No. 12 attended, and remarked that although members were few in number they were certainly good workers. Mr. Baynton and two local gentlemen, Alex. McOwan and Mr. Hawksworth, gave very interesting addresses, which were listened to with pleasure. M. Mair, one of our new members, and a returned soldier, presided.

"On Wednesday evening, August 6, we organized a local branch of the Farmers' Party, and although there was not a large attendance we had a splendid time."

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Unequaled for the wagon because it contains all the rich lubricating qualities of crude oil. It insures a smooth, friction-free, wear-resisting axle. No compounds to clog or gum.



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United Farmers of Alberta

Want Irrigation

The main subject at the last meeting of the Wardlaw local was Irrigation, and after a long discussion it was unanimously decided to take steps to get the other locals in the district to combine with us in an effort to induce the Federal and provincial governments to investigate the possibilities of irrigating this district. Representatives from Cessford U.F.A. were present.

This is the third year of drought in the Steveston and Cessford districts. Many settlers have reached the end of their resources, and there is bound to be hardships and suffering during the coming winter.

Only the possibility of irrigation being proved and steps taken to put it into operation will keep many settlers in the district, as farming in the past has been too uncertain as a means of obtaining a livelihood.—W. Neale, Secretary.

Local "Stays Put"

As I have not seen any report of the activities of this local in The Guide, I presume that our late secretary did not have time to send in one to you.

On February 25, the directors of the co-operative elevator at this point held a meeting of the shareholders, some not shareholders were also present, as the occasion was the report of the delegate to the U.G.G. general meeting.

The business of the co-operative elevator being concluded, a request was made that we reorganize the U.F.A., with the result that the moribund local revived with a start of 15 members, and the best executive the local has ever had. Every man on the board or in office had been members of the old local, and every one was keen on political action. The future promised well; how well we did not realize. By the end of May we had increased to 45 members and had helped to organize the first U.F.W.A. local in this locality. A car of seed oats was our first plunge into co-operative trading, and it speaks well for the spirit of the members that the wretched quality of the oats and the consequent dissatisfaction did not cost the local a single member. We then ordered a car of fence posts and they proved very satisfactory.

Patronize Own Company

Our meetings are held every two weeks, on Saturdays, one meeting a month at 3 p.m. strictly for business, the other at 8 p.m. for social purposes. At these evening meetings we make time to transact absolutely necessary business, after which entertainments of various kinds occupy the members. One of the most interesting debates was on the following: "Whereas, the machinery combines exact exorbitant sums for their products, and will continue to do so as long as the farmers buy from them; and whereas, the U.G.G. can supply us with machinery equal if not superior in quality at much reduced cost; therefore be it resolved that this local of the U.F.A. urge the farmers of Canada to purchase their machinery from their own company, thus benefiting themselves both directly and indirectly."

The U.F.W.A. hold their meetings on the same days as the U.F.A., just previous to the men's meeting. The ladies are a great help to our local. They co-operate with us in all social meetings and stage their own program; they help to make our meetings very pleasant and serve refreshments. Their membership has now reached 26, and grows every week.

Some little time ago this local secured the co-operation of the excellent local at Rowley and jointly ordered a car of binder twine.

Peace Celebration Hit

On July 19, the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. organized a monster peace celebration and sports day. Continuous baseball tournament from 11 a.m., with \$100 the prize, bucking contests, horse races, and all the usual running events. We erected an immense bowery dance hall, 50 feet by 50 feet, and thanks to the

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H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

garage proprietors, Messrs Backus and Tolman, we were able to have it and the two refreshment booths lit by electric light, making a hit with the many visitors. The attendance was approximately 1,100—not bad for a small U.F.A.—and the net profit \$250. The women's local received and well deserved half of this sum. A tribute must be paid them for their splendid team work and arrangements for the day. The balance of the profits go towards establishing a permanent athletic field and race track.

One of the members is responsible for the preliminary organization work in establishing an agricultural society for the municipality of Starland. In this work he (Mr. Hooper, of Rumsey) enlisted the locals of Rumsey and Rowley, and the entire executive consists of U.F.A. men and women. Mr. Hooper was acclaimed president of the society. We have long needed this addition to the well-being of the district, and we owe Mr. Hooper a great deal for his initiative.—E. J. Garland, Rumsey local.

Attendance at Conventions

The total number of delegates at the U.F.A. political conventions held in the 12 Federal ridings was 1,816. The total attendance was between 2,500 and 3,000. The number of accredited delegates and the estimated attendance at each convention were as follows:—

Constituency	No. of Delegates	Total Attendance
Medicine Hat	168	300-350
Macleod	130	200-250
Lethbridge	90	100-150
Red Deer	196	300-350
Victoria	254	400-450
Battle River	394	500-600
Strathcona	120	150-175
Bow River	245	300-350
E. and W. Calgary	82	100-150
E. and W. Edmonton	137	150-200

Bootlegging Goes On

Resolution passed at the Cochrane provincial riding convention, July 22, 1919:—

"Whereas, the illicit distribution of liquor is on the increase and has become an open scandal, detrimental to the morals of the people and even endangering life; and

"Whereas, peaceable meetings of citizens are being continually ruined by this practice of bootlegging; and

"Whereas it is difficult and sometimes impossible to obtain the service of the police to put down this traffic;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention goes on record that the provincial government be petitioned to so amend the law as to give greater powers to special constables to deal with those in possession of liquor."

Reasons for Organization

At the last meeting of Prospery local there were present members of the Doondale, Altorado and Fertile Plains unions and other visitors. At the close of regular business our visitors were asked for remarks. Mr. Baker, of the Altorado union responded in a speech in which he emphasized the need for organization by farmers with special reference to political affairs.

Mr. Maddough, of the Doondale union told of the difficulties of the early farmers' organizations in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and how they were overcome, and pointed to the success of the present organization.

Mr. Widdup spoke of the organization from the secretary's standpoint, strongly urging the necessity of support by members of the secretary in his work. He also related instances of benefits obtained by farmers through membership in the union.

Mr. Henry, of the Fertile Plains union, talked of labor organizations,

and also dealt with the necessity of organization by farmers—first, for individual improvement; second, for community improvement; third, for defence and offence. Defining our position in industrial and economic strife, he stated that it is imperative that we have efficient organization to protect ourselves as well as to seize the opportunity to direct affairs to a better condition.

Mr. Raynor, of the Fertile Plains union, brought out the fact that the social side must have proper attention to assure a successful union and suggested that at each meeting something in addition to the regular business should be provided, such as debate, songs, recitations, etc. An occasional lunch after the meeting, given by the ladies, was a great drawing card, especially among the bachelors. Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Swale, of the Fertile Plains union, gave interesting addresses.

One of our members, Carl Hild, mentioned the special need for social work in our own union.

Mr. Milloy urged the members to stand by the union. If affairs were not conducted as members thought right, the thing to do was to come out to the meetings and work for what they thought was right instead of peevishly remaining away as he understood some were doing.

Mr. Milloy, on behalf of the union, thanked the visitors for their attendance and interesting addresses.—E. Lancaster, Secretary, Prospery local.

New Organizations

A new local, to be known as the Kirke-McKinnon local No. 490, has been formed at Suffield. W. W. Clarkson was elected secretary and A. F. Phell president.

We now have 41 members and have joined our district political association. J. B. Morrow, Secretary, Breeze Lawn local No. 410.

Musidora farmers recently organized a new local, to be known as the Rhoda local No. 496. Wasye Pelypuk, of Musidora, was elected secretary.

A local has been formed at McDonaldville, to be known as the Uneda local, No. 494. F. B. Young is secretary.

The Sangudo local, No. 118, has been formed at Sangudo, with Alex. Kennedy as president and Roy Michelhausen as secretary.

A local has recently been formed at Sexsmith, to be known as the North Klesken local, No. 511. W. Adeson is president and Wm. E. Carl is secretary.

An organization has been effected at Plain Lake, to be known as the Dnipro local, No. 479. Peter Checklowski was elected president and Maxim Tomya secretary. The local has a paid-up membership of 28.

The Beauty Prairie local has been formed recently at Peace River. E. Rogers was elected secretary.

Rice Sheppard reports that a new local has been organized at Glenevis, on the C.N.R., west of Edmonton some 45 miles. They begin with a membership of 25. Mr. Sheppard has also an application for organization at Junkins, west of Edmonton.

Alex. Moore, the U.F.A. candidate in the Cochrane provincial riding, was born in 1874 in the land of "small farms and large families," in the village of Lion's Head, Bruce County, Ontario; the locality better known as the Bruce Peninsula. He has the distinction of being the first child born in the village, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moore being pioneer citizens. They were of Welsh and Scotch extraction, Robert Moore being a staunch Presbyterian and a liberal in politics. They suffered great hardship and adversity, incident to the early settlement, having a wilderness of unbroken forest to subdue.

As there was no public school young

Alex. Moore received his early education at home and afterwards in a private school. He finished school at age of 14 years, but kept up his studies at home as opportunity offered, in brief hours snatched from the hard labor of felling timber in the virgin forest, mowing with a scythe, cutting grain with a cradle, and raking and binding by hand. He attended many a stoning bee, logging bee, and barn raising; worked in lumber camps and sawmills, made square timber and railway ties, and rarely had the axe for long out of his hand.

He took an active part in the independent political movement of the Patrons of Industry in Ontario, when representatives were elected to both houses.

Mr. Moore moved to Dog Pound, Alberta, in 1907, and has since been identified with the U.F.A. movement. He helped to organize the Mount Hope school district, and acted as trustee for several years. Two years ago he rented his farm at Dog Pound and moved to Cochrane, where he is at present engaged in dairy farming.

Infestation of Grasshoppers

E. H. Strickland, Dominion Entomologist, located at Lethbridge, reports a rather serious infestation of grasshoppers in parts of Southern Alberta. Mr. Strickland states that grasshoppers have, this year, probably owing to the early spring and dry season, been numerous in various parts of the province. In the districts where the worst infestation has occurred, the crops had already been practically ruined by drought so that farmers had neither the spirit nor the funds to attempt to combat them.

Owing to the fact that very little has been done in the way of poisoning the grasshoppers were prevalent in Alberta this year. Mr. Strickland fears there may be a serious outbreak next year. Similar conditions existed in Saskatchewan and Manitoba in 1918, and this year a very serious outbreak occurred, thousands of acres of promising crops being destroyed. The entomologists of the Dominion government are anxious to obtain information from every locality where grasshoppers have been more than unusually plentiful this year, in order that they can investigate the situation and organize for control measures next spring should this be necessary. From now on to the egg-laying period, which occurs in late August and September, the grasshoppers may migrate in large numbers to new localities, thus affecting districts which were free earlier in the year.

We should be glad if districts which have been affected would report to the Central office in order that the information can be forwarded to the proper authorities. It is important that outbreaks be reported immediately as steps are being taken right now to organize for control measures next spring. Poisoning by individual farmers is of very little use owing to the migratory habits of the "hoppers," and co-operative action will be necessary.

Were it not for the fact that there will be no harvest in this district this season, we would surely get at least 90 per cent. of the farmers in our locals. At some places I have held meetings that were not advertised at all. A few interested farmers would get out and advertise for an hour or so and get a large meeting. It is most encouraging.—C. H. Harris, director, Medicine Hat constituency.

The Junkins local has petitioned the various railways asking them to take into consideration when letting the ties and similar contracts for the railways in Alberta and British Columbia to abolish the profit encouragement system of head contracting and let the contracts direct to the working men and farmers who have timber for sale.

We have now 77 members in our local. Nearly every farmer belongs.—Miss Alta Parry, secretary, Rainy Hills local.

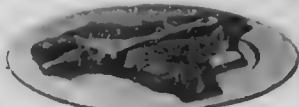


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Cost Per 1000 Calories

Quaker Oats	5½c	Canned Peas	54c
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Quaker Oats is flaked from queen grains only—just the big, plump, flavory oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. It has won first place in a hundred countries because of its exquisite flavor. Yet it costs no extra price.

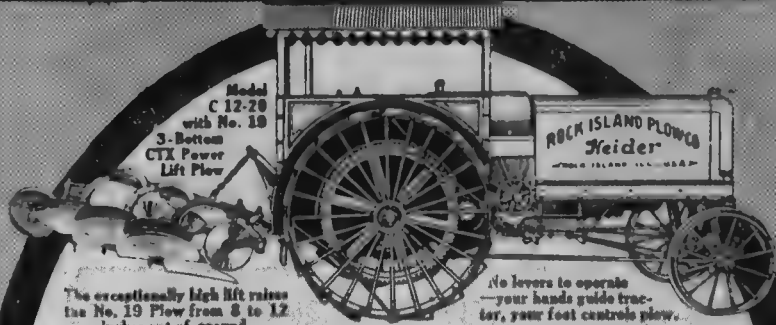
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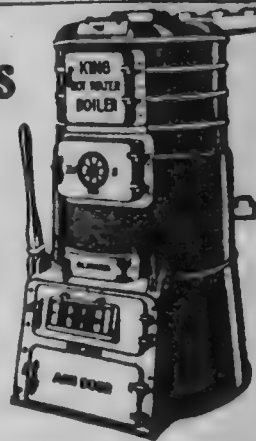
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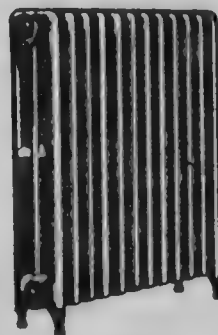
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Field Secretary's Notes

THOSE farmers who were responsible for organization at Gimli met me on Friday evening, August 15, and drove me out to Minerva schoolhouse, where 25 men and two women gathered to hear the aims and working of our association explained; with the result that 25 joined, appointing the following officers: President, G. Fjeldsted; vice-president, S. Arason; secretary-treasurer, S. Eldjarnson; directors, H. Kernisted, E. A. Einarson, E. G. Narfason, E. Anderson, and S. Bergmann. The farmers present seemed thoroughly in earnest; they gave serious consideration to the choice of having a board containing a good proportion of young men. The officers all asked for a supply of application cards, assuring the organizer that they would make a thorough canvass of their district, with the hope that they will have double their initial membership for their next meeting, which was arranged for a date ten days hence. At this meeting it is proposed to use the newly-formed association to get some much-needed local improvements, including a loading platform and extension of the telephone service. These people have already experienced the value of organization. One of those present cited the example of their Fisherman's Union, which, he said, saved them \$27,000 in one year. They seemed particularly interested in organization for independent political action.

These Icelandic farmers who met and organized in the midst of a busy haying and harvest season should give occasion for serious thought to those farmers living in our more-favored districts where the facilities for getting to a meeting are much more advantageous than at Gimli. If we could have the same effort put forth in every school district in our province we need have no doubts as to the farmer getting a fair advance price on his wheat and there would be no embargo on hides.—C.H.B.

Doubly Special

The opportunity of this year in regard to women membership will never come back again once it has passed. Two features combine to make it absolutely unique.

Trained by Past Service

First, there is the fact that our women have been for the past four years doing special and splendid service for the nation in various lines of patriotic and relief work they have taken up. Now that the stress and necessity of war is past many of them in their local groups are wondering if there is no other useful service in which they may continue to employ themselves. Their association with each other, their fellowship in common efforts, the joy of feeling that in the nation's hour of need they were able to do something essentially worth while, were things too good to be given up. And now they are looking around for other channels in which the same kind of satisfaction may be had. And the nation still needs them. It needs them no less than before. The tasks of national self-realization, the building up of genuine Canadianism needs the women. Their keener instincts, their tenderer humanity, their purer morality, their appreciation of the finer things in life must be brought into the circle of influences that go to mould our future nationality. Why should not our movement, our Women's Sections, with their broad, national outlook, with their ideals of social service and community betterment, open the door to every woman who wants to serve, and help her to see the new opportunities and the new lines of service.

The community that allows its women to disband the organizations that have been formed without doing everything possible to get them enlisted in the service of our cause will surely be very blameworthy. Let us utilize this fountain of patriotic and humanitarian feeling to the utmost and have our women follow the splendid service rendered in time of war with no less noble service

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

in time of peace. It will take work, and watchful, tactful activity on the part of local associations to convey the new vision and enlist for the new crusade, but it is eminently worth while and the special opportunity will not come back again tomorrow.

Newly-enfranchised Citizenship

Second, there is the fact that our Canadian women are entering the new, and, for them, largely untried field of enfranchised citizenship. They are looking for the land-marks and the relationships, and the affiliations by which their course will be guided. They want conscientiously to make the right and best use of their new powers. They want to avoid the mistakes that citizens in the past have made, and to avoid the pitfalls into which they have fallen. Partisan and privileged interests are already out seeking their allegiance. No pains will be spared to secure their support for the powers that for generations have been dominant in Canada. What will the result be?

Grain growers believe they have something better, something more worthy of the twentieth century. They have seen a vision of a fuller and freer democracy emancipated from the partisan prejudices and the class interests which have menaced and degraded our public life in the past. And they are building up a political fabric in which they hope that genuine democratic control and public spirit will be the outstanding characteristics. Such a movement ought to have a special mission and message to our newly-enfranchised citizens. Its ideals ought to appeal to them very strongly. Let us then exercise the special appeal. Let us men and women local and district, and provincial, seek to win for this new and better democracy every possible one of those who in these days are entering the citizenship of the nation. We ought to be able to help them and in days to come they will be a source of inestimable strength to the cause. They will be a mighty bulwark against any force that may menace the well-being and the higher interests of our Canadian nationhood.

One Kind of Local

Heard of it the other day. It was a local that in 1918 stood high; in fact, very near the top. And in its own mind it believed it had covered its territory fairly efficiently and done almost all that was possible. In 1919 it decided to try out the thorough home to home canvass, with the result that 25 additional members were enrolled. There's an idea for you. If you haven't actually tested it out by actual and consistent, and conscientious effort you never know what you can do. It is not fair to the movement, apart from such effort, for you to say what can and can't be done. Test it out. Put on your best possible canvassers, give them their appointed territory, their specific people to visit, see that they do it—then and only then can you say what can be done. Efficiency in every local on the part of every officer is the ideal in these days. We owe it to our movement and to the splendid men and women who in some districts are working wonders these days, to be our best and to enroll every one who can be enrolled. It's up to us.

Locals Doing Things

A local report has this striking sentence: "Everything done in this community is done through the grain growers—Union church, rural mail, telephone reform, etc." Another aims to make the one big social summer event and the one big social winter event in the neighborhood—a grain growers' event. Another has organized a singing class and is cultivating community singing of the good old songs. Are your officers doing anything original? Are they strik-

ing the imagination of the community by leading in really progressive activities?

If not, it might be well to lie low till the grain is harvested, but then the time will be ripe for getting things going. If you are on the local board you can do much. If you are only a private member you may still do a little judicious prodding. Early fall ought to see every local board in Manitoba called together to plan and take up the work that is calling urgently for action. It is up to you to help in seeing that it is not neglected. Get into line with the living ones.

Looking Backward

A glance over last year (1918) reveals the interesting and not encouraging fact that out of nearly 300 associations only 66 took the trouble to send in their semi-annual returns, and of the 66 there were 48 whose report showed that their local board had not discussed any plans for the summer campaign. Is it any wonder that some people get pessimistic when nine men, officers of an organization elected for work, absolutely do nothing for a whole summer.

What will this year show about your board and its work? Has it been meeting and planning its work this year?

Do you, at your annual meeting, ask for a detailed report of the work done by the board? Wouldn't it be a good plan? And then, if nothing has been done, gauge your action as to the election of next year's officers by your judgment on the past year's work.

We have come to the time in the Manitoba association when inactivity and inefficiency in the work must be regarded as good and sufficient reason for dropping any official. Think about it this fall at your annual meeting.

Where Do Your Resolutions Go?

One of the old slurs that used to be frequently thrown at the association was that of "resoluting" and doing nothing else. The temptation of certain elements is to think that when a principle or a protest has been well expressed in a finely or strongly-worded paragraph that a very important end has been accomplished. And there is just a possibility that some fine resolutions are prepared and put and passed—and then allowed to drop. It has even been hinted that some secretaries do not trouble to do anything with resolutions passed other than to record them in the minutes. Probably this is a base slander—but it is well that every local and district should understand where its resolutions go.

It should go without saying that every resolution should be sent to the parties concerned. If it is a suggestion or protest regarding some phase of legislation or administration then it should go to the department or official concerned, and to the head of the government concerned, with a copy also to the representative of the district.

One thing which would help to unify our work would be to require that a copy of every resolution dealing with public matters passed by a local association should be forwarded to the Central office. Very frequently the backing of the provincial association might effectively strengthen the effect of a resolution sent from a local body, and in any case the office would be kept definitely in touch with the views and the projects being discussed throughout the whole constituency.

Moral: Make sure as to where your resolutions go.

Good to Meet

The other day Central had a call from a young man who was different from the majority of callers in that the range of his thinking embraced the whole circle of our organized work.

He had been considering the problem of making the Brandon convention more effective. He had no special responsibility for the Brandon convention, but simply as an individual grain grower he had been mentally at work on it, and had several very practical and pertinent suggestions for its improvement. He had been reading the constitution and thinking out some questions as to its working, and without being officious or "butting in" he had thought of two or three particulars in which improvement might be made. He had been wrestling with local problems as they arise in the every day working of a branch association, and without boasting about it, had reached encouraging solutions worth while passing on to others.

He is mentioned here because he is the type that we need to have multiplied by many hundreds. Every great movement advances by the progressive thinking, and the progressive purpose which is worked into it. And we cannot afford to let all the thinking be done by a few. We must avoid every remotest semblance of clique control. That way lies disaster. We need that the rank and file of our workers shall be earnest and practical thinkers, turning their minds to the future not of their own local or their own district merely but looking out to the prospect for the movement at large, and taking personal interest in everything that may be done to promote the fullest and widest success. Every farmer a member; every member a worker; every worker a thinker, giving freely of his best for the good of the whole. That must be our ideal.

Yes and No!

Occasionally in reviewing reports from local associations anomalies are discovered which are beyond the comprehension of the workers at Central. Here, for example, is one. A certain local in answer to the question "Has your local area been thoroughly canvassed this year?" says "Yes," and in answer to the question "Have you any women members?" says "No."

There is something the matter if a live local association has not been able to convince any of the women in the community that there is a place and a work for them in the farmers' organization. It would almost seem as if a number of our men in the organization itself are not yet convinced of the need for the enrollment of the women. To such, the Manitoba Page would recommend a glance at the Canadian Reconstruction Association, and their clear recognition of the need for enlisting the women. We need to take a leaf out of their book. A look into our own last year's Year Book will show splendid work done by the few women we have already enrolled. It is time that every local board were on its job in this particular and making our organization the real community organization it is intended to be.

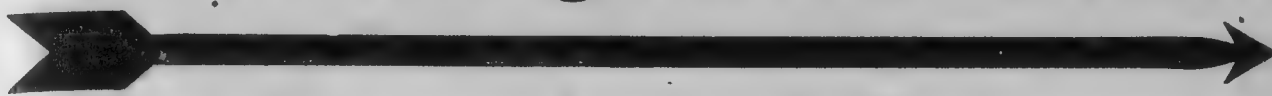
Borshaw Association

A new association was recently organized embracing the settlements of Mink Creek and Borshaw School districts. They start with an initial membership of about 40, and good prospects for increase. The officers are as follows: President, Peter Storzuk; vice-president, John Bihun; secretary, I. S. Smook; directors, Harry Bihun, Paul Bilous, Anton Kuchma, Mike Frykoz, John Bewsky, John Gryba.

The Platform Expounded

The very best material printed on the Farmers' Platform was that which appeared in the special issue of The Guide some weeks ago. This material has been reprinted and issued in pamphlet form. Workers desiring copies for personal use or definite propaganda, may have them by addressing the Central office. They are not intended for general indiscriminate distribution but to be placed in the hands of persons who may be expected to give some time to careful reading and study.

No Camouflage in This Price



Titan 10-20

\$1,100

Cash, F. O. B. Winnipeg

We have reduced the Titan 10-20 price \$225. You can now get the world's standard 10-20 tractor at prices as listed here.

Beginning July 8th, 1919, the 1920 price of the Titan 10-20 kerosene tractor is

\$1,100

CASH F. O. B.
Winnipeg and Brandon

\$1,135

CASH F. O. B.
Saskatoon and N. Battleford

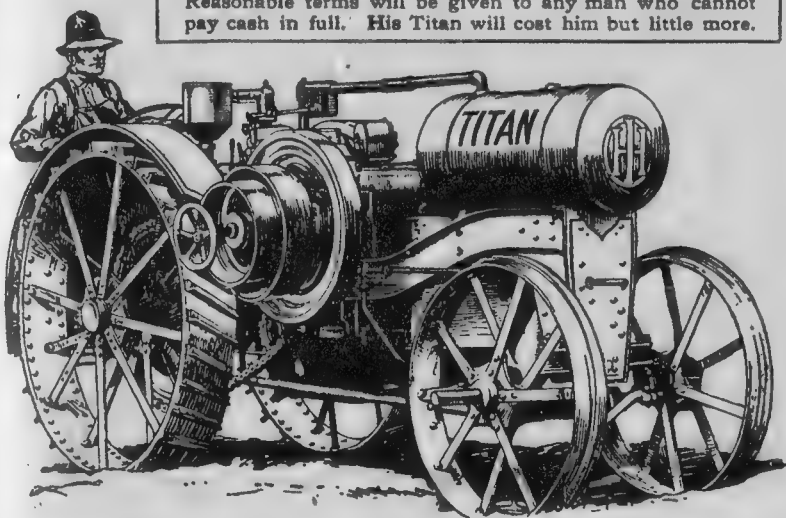
\$1,120

CASH F. O. B.
Estevan, Regina and Yorkton

\$1,150

CASH F. O. B.
Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge

Corresponding Reductions Apply at Eastern Canadian Branches
Reasonable terms will be given to any man who cannot pay cash in full. His Titan will cost him but little more.



THERE is no "joker" in this price. We are not telling you one story in this advertisement and then leaving it for our agents to break the sad news that the advertised price won't buy a tractor unless you pay extra for a lot of necessary features. The Titan agent won't charge you extra for "starting and service" before he can deliver the tractor. He won't show you a machine stripped of any of these essential parts—belt pulley, fenders, governor, drawbar, tools—and then tell you that you can have these things by paying extra for them. The Titan at this advertised price is a complete 10-20 kerosene tractor, ready to give you best threshing and drawbar power.

Then there is another thing. We are not experimenting at your expense when we sell you a Titan 10-20. There is real farm machine and tractor manufacturing experience back of it. We have been in the farm machine business for 88 years and have been supplying tractors for 14 years. Not another company in the world knows the farmer's power and machine requirements as the Harvester organization does.

Would you entrust your bank account to a man who had never had any experience in handling money? Will you risk your farm profits in a tractor built by designers whose knowledge of farming is limited to books and a drawing board? It will pay you to think about these things when you buy your tractor.

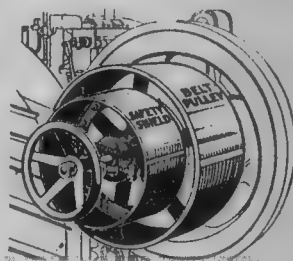
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF CANADA LTD.

WESTERN BRANCHES—BRANDON, WINNIPEG, MAN., CALGARY, EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., ESTEVAN, N. BATTLEFORD, REGINA, SASKATOON, YORKTON, SASK.
EASTERN BRANCHES—HAMILTON, LONDON, OTTAWA, ONT., MONTREAL, QUEBEC, QUE., ST. JOHN, N. B.

When you buy a Titan for threshing power and drawbar work, the original price includes:

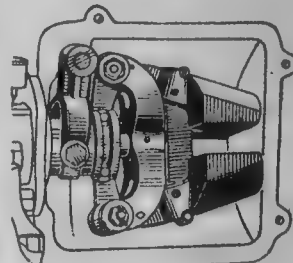
Friction Clutch Pulley

A large, wide friction clutch pulley, made in five sizes, equipped with safety shield, is mounted directly on the crank-shaft of the low-speed, steady Titan engine and delivers the full power to the driven machine. It has an 8½-inch face and 20-inch diameter. *Titan owners will tell you here is remarkably steady threshing power.* The Titan 10-20 can be quickly backed into the belt because of the location of the pulley and the belt clears the front wheels and other parts of the tractor by a generous margin. It is not necessary to dig holes for the front wheels to get belt clearance. The Titan pulley was not put on as an afterthought. The designers did not overlook it in the first place. Some tractor builders committed this very serious error, due to lack of farm knowledge and experience. To remedy this error, they designed a small make-shift pulley, in one size only, attached it in an awkward place and charge you \$35 to \$40 for it. *The Titan 10-20 friction clutch pulley is furnished without extra charge.*



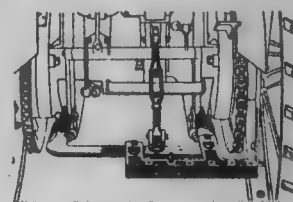
Throttle Governor

Some tractors are sold without governors because, perhaps, the designers did not know that one was needed. Which is the best economy—to pay an operator a salary just to sit on the tractor and adjust the fuel to the load variations when engaged in belt work or let a throttle governor do it without extra cost?—do it automatically, perfectly. The Titan throttle governor saves fuel, prevents grain losses by delivering uniform power to your thresher and lengthens the life of both tractor and driven machines. *You get this governor without extra charge.*



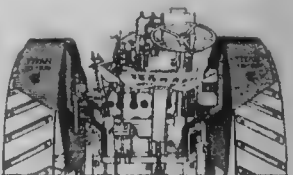
Drawbar

Some tractor builders put a hook and eye affair on the tail end of their tractors—and call it a drawbar! They seem to have overlooked the fact that a farm tractor not only pulls plows, but also mowers, hay loaders, grain binders, etc., each requiring different hitch adjustment. *Perhaps they didn't know about these other machines.* Look at the Titan drawbar. Note the provisions for a wide range of adjustment both up and down and sidewise. *The Titan drawbar fits every need and it is furnished without extra cost.*



Fenders

The designers of some tractors evidently did not know that the drive wheels throw dirt, dust or mud over the operator and machine unless fenders prevent it. The Titan 10-20 has such fenders. They are also a "safety first" feature. In some farming sections laws have been passed prohibiting the sale of fenderless tractors. *Titan fenders are furnished without the \$40 to \$50 extra charge made by the "low price" manufacturers.*



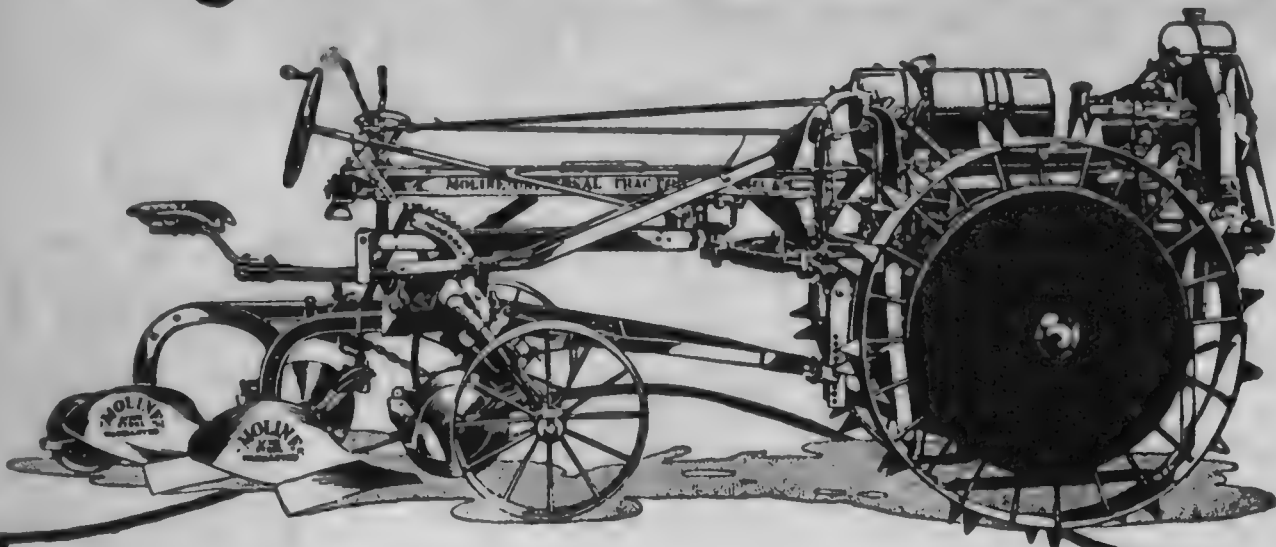
Tools

A complete set of sixteen tools is furnished with every Titan 10-20. This handy tool-kit is provided in spite of the fact that Titan 10-20 tractors get out of order less frequently than the general run of tractors. Some tractor concerns whose tractors really need frequent adjustment and repairs, furnish nothing but two or three wrenches. They tell you that their product is so good that it doesn't need adjustment. Do you believe this? As a matter of fact, they omit necessary tools for the same reason they omit the essential features described above—to make a low "camouflage price"! *The Titan 10-20 complete tool kit is furnished without extra charge.*

Starting and Instruction Service

Another "joker" of some tractor concerns is to charge you a large "starting and service" fee—extra. This is another way of getting a low price for advertising purposes. But you can't get the tractor without paying this charge. They make it compulsory. *The International agent gives you this service without asking you to pay extra for it when you buy a Titan 10-20. Free tractor schools, inaugurated by us, also benefit Titan purchasers in all parts of the country.*

Why a Two Wheel Tractor



The Moline-Universal Two-Wheel Tractor is best adapted to farm conditions, because—Ninety-eight per cent of its weight is placed on the two big drive wheels and is available for traction. This eliminates dead weight, and enables the Moline-Universal to pull as much as tractors weighing from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds more. The Moline-Universal has enough power for heavy requirements, yet operates economically on light jobs. This is essential, because farm power requirements vary from light work to heavy work, and a tractor must be able to do all work economically and efficiently.

The two-wheel construction enables the Moline-Universal to be attached close up direct to the implement, so that one compact unit is formed.

ONE MAN controls the entire outfit from the seat of the implement—the best position to manipulate the implements and make adjustments for varying field conditions. Tractor and implement go forward, backward, and turn as one unit.

The two-wheel construction gives the Moline-Universal ample clearance for cultivating row crops.

The Moline Universal Tractor can easily be adapted to work with practically all horse-drawn implements.

Wonderful success on thousands of farms in replacing man and horse-power, proves that the Moline-Universal is fundamentally correct in design—it doubles a farmer's efficiency.

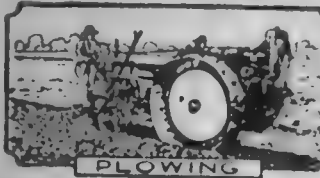
CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS

Willys-Overland, Ltd., West Toronto

Manitoba and Saskatchewan Distributors—Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd. Branches—Winnipeg and Moose Jaw. General Supplies, Limited, Calgary, Alberta Distributors.

Manufactured by MOLINE FLOW CO., Moline, Ill.

MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR



PLOWING



DISCING



HARVESTING



THRESHING

Screened

BLACK DIAMOND

COAL

Lump

The universal favorite throughout the Western Provinces, mined at Clover Bar, Alberta.

Black Diamond Kitchen Coal for ranges and cook stoves is without a rival.

For Prices, Write:—

The Great West Coal Co. Ltd.

EDMONTON

ALBERTA.

Mr. Consumer DO YOU KNOW—

That one of the chief reasons for the high cost of living is the high cost of distributing from the producer to the consumer.

ARE YOU AWARE that you can buy direct from the farm and get your goods at the first cost. The following are a few of my leading lines:—

Ripe Tomatoes, per 20-lb. box	\$1.00
Cucumbers, per 20-lb. box	1.00
Pickling Cucumbers, per 20-lb. box	1.00
Celery, per peach box	1.30
Celery, in 30, 40 and 50-lb. boxes, per lb.	.071
Peppers, per peach box	1.25
Cantaloupes, per peach box	1.25

All F.O.B. Summerland, B.C.

If 20 pounds is too much for you, club up with your neighbors. WRITE TODAY.

R. POLLOCK

Grower and Shipper,

R.R. No. 1, SUMMERLAND, B.C.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Irrigation for the Chinook Belt

Continued from Page 8

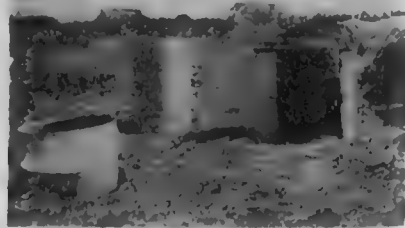
did everything but rain. He has probably figured it out that if you make 100 guesses as to which side of a flipped coin will turn up the law of chance will bring 50 of them right and that the same law applies to guesses about the weather, except that with the weather the lucky guesses will sustain your reputation as a prophet. The good irrigation farmer puts on the water when the soil and crop need it, knowing very well that if it rains there are mighty few chances in a hundred that any harm will be done. If it doesn't rain his crop will flourish like a green bay tree anyway.

And as fast as he can afford it he will get his land in shape so that it can be properly irrigated. This will mean levelling, more or less according to the nature of his land, for the science of irrigation teaches no method for making water run up hill. The water will dodge the slight elevations every time and they must be removed so that a surface even with the general contour of the land will be secured. Unless this is done in such a season as this a field will contain irrigated and dry farmed patches with all gradations between. Just before harvest the field will look like a troubled sea. Such hit-and-miss work means decreased yields, a poor and uneven sample and smaller figures on the elevator receipt. Experience will teach how much work can economically be spent in the levelling.

Information for the Asking

While gaining this experience the good irrigationist will get to know his land like a book, and he will also be picking up knowledge as to the best crops to grow and how to grow them. In this he will not have to work in the dark. At the Lethbridge Experimental Farm he will find W. H. Fairfield, upon whose 15 years of experience he can draw at sight and to any amount. At Brooks he will find Don H. Bark, with a smooth-working organization for finding out the findoutable and disseminating irrigation information. The irrigation branch of the department of the interior also has experimental work under way, chiefly with respect to the optimum amounts of water required by different crops and the proper times and amounts in which they should be applied.

Only one other problem will be mentioned. Down in Southern Alberta they are forming irrigation districts under the provincial law. An irrigation district is an organization in which the farmers get together in a group and put through an irrigation project. More will be heard of these irrigation districts from now on. To put through an irrigation project is a big undertaking, but the thing has been accomplished south of the line, and it will be accomplished here. It will require the finest kind of team work, but unless I miss my guess you will see the farmers in the dry belt get together like men at a barn raising and put their proposition over. They have seen their crops ruined by drought while water flowed past their land on its way to the sea. The sea doesn't need it, but the land does. It has been shown at many times and in many places what farmers can do when they are cornered by a drought. They can work out their own salvation by the irrigation route. Look out for big developments in the dry belt.



Forms for Making Concrete Culverts.

Many municipalities are finding that it pays to make their own culverts. With these forms it is a simple matter.



Delivering a Load of Clover Seed to the Kenora Seed Growers' Association's Cleaning Plant. The plant is equipped with a modern seed cleaner and grader driven by an eight horsepower gas engine.

Kenora Seed Growers' Association

How the Pioneer Farmers of the Kenora, Ontario District got Together to Market Their Own Clover Seed

THE Kenora District Co-operative Clover Seed Growers' Association has its headquarters at Oxdrift, a little station seven miles this side of Dryden, Ont., on the main line of the C.P.R. As the name implies, it is composed of clover seed growers banded together for their mutual benefit. It has several objects. It encourages the production of pure red and alsike clover seed. It has one of the most up-to-date cleaning and grading plants for clover seed in Western Canada. It has a warehouse for storing the seed so that it can be marketed when the market is most favorable. It is in bringing the quality of the seed produced in the district to the attention of eastern farmers by encouraging growers to exhibit at big eastern fairs. It has now under consideration the handling of seed potatoes for the production of which the district has already an enviable reputation. The marketing of certified seed grain is another line which the far-sighted farmer-directors of the association have on their list of future business extensions.

The association was organized in 1916 as a co-operative association, with limited liability, and is incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act. Each farmer takes \$100 of stock on call. A membership fee of \$10 is also charged. Owing to the excellent financing of the association it has not, as yet, been necessary to make a call on the shareholders. The money received from membership fees, the fees charged for cleaning and handling seed, and the line of credit established at the bank, have been sufficient to finance the association's operations. To establish this line of credit, the directors have gone security at the bank for \$10,000, and a further line of credit of \$10,000 is established during the marketing season on the security of warehouse receipts.

Full Equipment for Handling Seed

The association owns an up-to-date cleaning plant, and also a warehouse in which the seed is stored until marketed. In one building a Clipper cleaning and grading mill, operated by an eight-horsepower gas engine, is installed. A full line of sieves is carried, and the outfit is one of the most complete of its kind in Canada. The total value of buildings, land and cleaning machinery is \$2,000. A charge to members of 50 cents a bushel for handling seed, and \$1.00



The Kenora Seed Growers' Buildings.

In the foreground is the cleaning plant and in the background the warehouse in which the seed is stored until marketed. An elevated track with steel rails connects the two buildings.

per bushel for cleaning and grading is made. Out of the profits of three years' operations, the entire indebtedness has been wiped out with the exception of \$525, which it is expected will be paid off from the profits of this year's operations.

The buildings are conveniently located for handling the seed expeditiously. They are located about 50 feet apart, and are connected by an elevated track with steel rails, as is shown in the illustrations. On this truck, a small hand-car runs. Upon the car the bags of seed are unloaded as they are brought in, and are carried by it directly to either building. It is also used for carrying the cleaned seed from the cleaning plant to the warehouse for storage, and, later, when the seed is being shipped, it is again called into use in bringing the seed out to be loaded on the sleighs or wagons to be carried to the station.

Seed Officially Graded

All seed handled by the association is officially graded. A sample of each farmer's consignment that is brought in is sent to the Dominion Seed Branch for grading. Formerly, this service was rendered to the association by the branch at Ottawa, but new arrangements have been made by which the association's seed will be graded at the Dominion Seed Branch laboratory in Winnipeg. It is expected that this arrangement will save several days in getting returns. For each class of seed there are four grades: Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3.

Advertising and Marketing

In the advertising and marketing of the clover seed grown in the district, the association has rendered a valuable service. For many years the farmers there have been growing good clover seed. For years, however, they were at the mercy of the dealers, and the business was handled in the most slipshod fashion. No grading was done, and a flat rate of around \$6.00 per bushel obtained. When the association was established it took hold of the situation with vigor. The grading system mentioned above was established, and an advertising campaign instituted. The object of the advertising campaign was to bring the merits of the product to the attention of the general farming public. Exhibits at the big winter fairs in Eastern Canada were encouraged, with the result that the farmers of the district captured the lion's share

UNION MADE



Overalls

"They wear longer because they're made stronger"

Insist on getting
G.W.G.
Accept no substitute

GUARANTEE Every garment bearing the G.W.G. Label is guaranteed to give full satisfaction to the wearer in fit, workmanship and quality, and to obtain this satisfaction should the garment prove defective, simply satisfy the merchant from whom purchased: he is authorized by us to replace it.

The Great Western Garment Co. Ltd.
EDMONTON, ALTA.

13

An Irrigated Farm

IN SUNNY SOUTHERN ALBERTA

SOME 1918 EXPERIENCES WITH IRRIGATION

Laurity Selgensen, of Standard, Alberta, irrigated 70 acres of wheat and oats. His irrigated wheat yielded 15 bushels an acre more than that which was not irrigated. His oats 30 bushels more.

W. Smith, broke 24 acres raw prairie land in the spring near Brooks, Alberta. This he seeded to wheat and irrigated. His crop averaged nearly 40 bushels to the acre.

V. C. Chapman, of Rockyford, Alberta, had an average of 40 bushels an acre of No. 1 wheat from 40 acres of irrigated land. Part of his land irrigated earlier yielded more than 50 bushels an acre.

M. C. Hanson, of Baintree, threshed 1,250 bushels No. 1 wheat from 35 acres of irrigated land, an average of more than 35 bushels to the acre.

F. J. Meech, who is farming 80 acres near Lethbridge, harvested 1,500 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels of oats, 6 tons of oat hay, 25 tons of potatoes and from an acre set aside for a garden sold \$75 worth of vegetables besides growing sufficient for his own family's needs for the year.

H. B. Ramer, who settled at Duchesne, in 1917, on a quarter-section, harvested 1,500 bushels of wheat, 700 bushels of oats, and 650 bushels of potatoes. This crop was worth \$4,800. In addition, he grew water melons, cantaloupes, tomatoes, sweet corn in his garden. C. A. Waltemath, of Gern, harvested a crop of 55 bushels to the acre of oats which were not seeded until June 5th.

is an Ideal Mixed Farming Proposition

The large crops of wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa and various other fodder crops obtainable every year enable a maximum number of cattle, sheep, hogs or poultry to be supported on these farms. Beets, potatoes, tomatoes, all kinds of vegetables and garden produce, including cantaloupes, citrons, pumpkins, squash, raspberries, strawberries, successfully grown. Land only \$50 an acre, including water rights. Easy terms. One-tenth cash and 20 years to pay balance. \$2,000 loan for buildings, fencing and well. A chance to become independent.

Write now for particulars to

ALLAN CAMERON
General Superintendent of Lands, C.P.R.

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The Drive that Pulls

SEVEN SPEED FRICTION TRANSMISSION

No Delays

There are no delays caused by engine trouble when you thresh with a Beaver. The Waukesha motor operates satisfactorily day after day delivering a steady stream of power. The supplying of fuel and oil is all the attention it requires. The seven speed friction transmission makes it as easy to operate as your car and saves valuable time in setting and lining up.

It has power to spare driving a 24-inch thresher equipped with blower, feeder and all attachments. A reserve of 50% surplus power guarantees satisfactory operation under all conditions.



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By Giving Service and Saving Money

It speaks well for the satisfaction our tires give clients all over Canada when out of every thousand orders less than one tire is returned to us.

We handle no second-hand or rebuilt tires. Each tire we ship is brand new, and a big money saver to you.

Take advantage of our method of selling tires at cut rates. We ship your order on approval, c.o.d. express paid, to any address. If, after you have seen the tires you are not satisfied, ship them back at our expense—no fuss, no bother—just a square deal. You get full value for your money or you don't keep the tires.

Look these attractive prices over and mail your order now.

Size	Plain	Non-Skid	Tubes
30x34	\$14.25	\$16.50	\$2.75
32x34	14.50	17.00	4.30
34x34	17.50	25.50	5.35
32x4	16.50	22.50	5.55
34x4	24.00	28.00	5.75
34x4	25.40	30.00	6.00

All other sizes at cut rates. You can't tire us asking for quotations.

Clover Leaf Non-skid Tires, fully guaranteed 4,000 miles:

30x34	\$16.50	34x4	\$25.50
32x4	28.00	34x4	30.00

Security Tire Sales Co.

516 Yonge St., Toronto

of the prizes. The following list of prizes won by Kenora clover seed growers tells the story:

1916. Guelph—Six out of ten prizes; first on alfalfa seed.
Quebec—Two firsts.
1917. Ottawa—Thirteen out of 17 prizes.
Guelph—Eleven out of 14 prizes, championship for red clover, and Keith trophy won second time.
1918. Guelph—Two firsts and two seconds.
1919. Ottawa—Four firsts; one second and one third.

The manager of the association is J. S. Corner, of Oxdrift, who, during part of the year devotes his whole time to operating the cleaning plant and warehouse, negotiating sales and looking after the business of the association generally. He is also on the job during the rest of the year attending to such business as requires his attention. Prices quoted by the association are f.o.b. Oxdrift, and a sight draft is attached to the bill of lading. The bags are supplied free. At the present prices it is the policy of the association to pay growers \$10 per bushel when the seed is delivered to the warehouse, and the balance when it is finally disposed of. The line of credit at the bank takes care of this business. The seed is sold to farmers' clubs and also to individual farmers, mostly located in the older districts of Ontario. Purchases of seed have also been made from the association by different provincial governments from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island. Some seed has been disposed of in the United States. Recently, enquiries for seed were received by the association from far-off Sweden.

Sales Rapidly Increasing

The following table covers the sales of clover seed which have been made since the association was organized:

Year	Bushels	Value
1917	860	\$12,832
1918	940	14,833
1919 (members)	1,153	20,825
(non-members)	675	14,661

As the above table shows, the sales from last year's crop total \$35,486. Seed brought to the warehouse by non-members is purchased outright. When the present indebtedness is wiped out, it is the intention of the management to distribute the profits on the co-operative patronage dividend plan, so that each grower will get the full value of the seed marketed through the association.

Future Plans of the Association

The marked success which has attended the farmers' activities in marketing their own clover seed, has inspired them to branch out in other lines of endeavor. This fall a start will be made in handling potatoes. A scheme has been evolved under the supervision of the seed specialist of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for making the district a seed-potato growing centre for potato growers in older Ontario. In collecting, grading and marketing their potatoes, the association hopes to render signal service to the growers of the district. A start has also been made by the farmers in the production of certified seed grain, and as this branch of their operations develops it is expected that the association will also have a hand in putting the seed on the market.

The farmers of the Kenora district are to be congratulated on the success which has attended their co-operative efforts. They have developed what is without doubt one of the most successful local co-operative enterprises in Canada. The business-like manner in which they have conducted the affairs of their association indicates that its activities will expand with the growing agricultural importance of the district in which it operates.

Sow Winter Rye Now

Winter rye, sown for the production of grain or spring pasture for next year, should be sown within the next week or ten days. Experiments conducted throughout the West all point to the desirability of seeding winter rye not later than the last week in August, or early in September. A circular put out recently by the Alberta committee on field crop experiments states: "It is well to have the crop sown by September 10, although some farmers, more especially in the south of the province, claim good results by sowing as late as October 10. The late seedings cannot be relied upon, however, owing to danger from winter killing. This applies more particularly, of course, to the northern parts of the province, although winter killing is not unknown in other parts also. The earlier seedings from August 15 to September 10 will probably prove the most satisfactory. Crops thus secured may be used for pasture in the spring until the perennial grasses or other pasture crops have reached a fair growth."

Professor Bracken, of the Agricultural College at Saskatoon, states that in Saskatchewan fall rye should be sown during the latter part of August so that it will have time to get well established before winter. "When this is done there is very little danger of winter killing," he said.

Early Seeding Best in Manitoba

At the Manitoba Agricultural College it has been found that much of the failure in growing winter rye is due to too late seedings. Experiments show that late seeding is very subject to winter killing, and the following experiment also shows that the yields of the early-seeded rye are much greater:

Date of Seeding	Yield per Acre
August 30	71 bus. 24 lbs.
Sept. 15	59 bus. 16 lbs.
Sept. 30	45 bus. 40 lbs.

It is recommended by the college that in Manitoba winter rye be sown not later than September 5 on stubble land. The root bed should be firm and compact. The great hardness of this grain when sown on stubble land is probably due in a large measure to the more compact root area in a stubble field than is found in a field of fallow. All land intended for winter rye should be well packed. From three pecks to one bushel per acre should be sown. This amount will be sown if the drill is set to sow an equal amount of wheat. The seed should be sown with an ordinary grain drill, being planted from two-and-a-half to three inches deep, so that it is certain to be down to the moisture.

Pack Fall Plowing

In fall plowing it is important that the plow be followed by the packer as soon as possible. The closer it follows the better. By hitching the horses on the packer late each afternoon and going over what has been turned that day



How Big is a One-man Tractor?
Wm. Schroeter, Clover Bar district, Alta., is here seen operating a 48-80 gas tractor pulling eight bottoms. Automatic lift attachments, each controlling two bottoms and operated by means of ropes, make a man on the plow unnecessary.

the maximum of benefit will accrue. The benefits of packing are that moisture is conserved and the soil pulverized and firmed. At the Lacombe station an increase of three bushels of barley and 15 bushels of oats per acre has been secured as the result of packing, while 38 per cent. more moisture was found in soil that had been packed than in unpacked soil. The result of packing fall plowing promptly is seen in better standing straw, earlier maturity, greater yields, and a reduction of the power required to pull seeding and harvesting machinery over the land the following year.

Sunflowers for Silage

One of the silage crops that is going to claim the attention of the prairie farmer is the sunflower. Last year a few acres of this crop were sown at the Mackay Dairy Farm at Indian Head. It was put into the silo and the corn put on top of it. During the winter it was fed out and was relished by the cows who held up in their milk flow as well with it as with the corn ensilage. Being under the corn ensilage there may have been some drainage of the juices of the corn down on it. The experience with it was so satisfactory that several acres have been planted this year and one of the silos will be reserved for it.

At the College of Agriculture at Saskatoon three acres of Giant Russian sunflowers were grown last year and the product ensiled. Though feeding records were not kept it was noted that

attain a height of five or six feet before cutting time and will yield considerable winter feed.

Tried Out in the States

The North Dakota Agricultural College states that sunflowers have recently been tried out for silage in that state, and that it has a number of advantages which should make its successful employment in this way of great value. Montana has led the way in a careful scientific investigation of the possibilities of this crop, and their trials seem to indicate that sunflower silage is a palatable feeding stuff of excellent quality. In the summer of 1918 some sunflowers were cut and placed in a layer between corn in one of the silos at the North Dakota Experiment Station. The analysis shows that the sunflower silage was considerably richer in protein than corn silage, and nearly equal in the other nutrients. This is but one trial. The results of other trials are needed before any grand conclusion can be arrived at. A. J. McFadden, of Neche, N.D., filled one silo with sunflowers last fall and fed it to beef cattle. He states that it is just as good as corn silage and the cattle like it.

Sunflowers are voracious feeders and it is not possible to substitute them for summerfallow, as corn can be to advantage. The silage is similar to corn silage in feeding value. The heads are pretty thoroughly mixed with the stalks when being run through the ensilage cutter. If the seeds attain a degree of maturity they contain considerable fat, being comparable to cotton seed in this particular. The seed is sown in drills like corn. A big advantage is that the outlay for seed is small. A bushel will sow several acres. The rows should be about three feet apart and the seed should be thick enough to give a plant every six or eight inches in the row. They may be planted three or four days ahead of corn and cut at the same time. This will allow them to come into the blossoming stage before harvesting.

Sunflowers are not relished by stock unless they are ensiled. A silo is, therefore, necessary on the farm before they can be used for feeding purposes.



Sunflowers Grown for Ensilage.

They do well under dry farming or irrigation. The upper illustration is from a photo taken on the Saskatoon farm, on July 22. On the left are sunflowers and on the right corn. Under severe drought conditions only a ten per cent. germination of corn was secured, while 90 per cent. of the sunflower seed germinated. The second growth coming up was due to the germination of seed by the late rains. The lower illustration shows strong growth of sunflowers under irrigation this year at Ronolane Farm, Medicine Hat district.

the silage fed out well, the cows relished it and milked as well on it as on the corn. Prof. Shaw is of the opinion that there are good possibilities in the crop. It seems to promise exceptionally as an emergency silage plant for dry years. This season, which has been the driest ever experienced at the college, has demonstrated its value in this regard. Corn and sunflowers were planted side by side. Owing to the drought the corn is almost a total failure, but the sunflowers show a fairly strong stand over a considerable proportion of the field. The rains of a few weeks ago germinated the seeds that did not come up before, though it is doubtful if this second germination will amount to much. Those that came on from the first will probably

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If your car is equipped with a McKinnon Radiator, which is a combination of individual cells and therefore "Really Cellular", you would plug up the leaks and drive on.

Later on your garage man would simply replace the broken cells with new ones. It takes a very serious accident to destroy a McKinnon Radiator.

McKinnon Radiators are made to eliminate leakages—They positively cannot corrode—

Vibration does not ruin them because they are so solidly made.

Over 750,000 of these radiators are in use—Enquire of your dealer or write us for full information.

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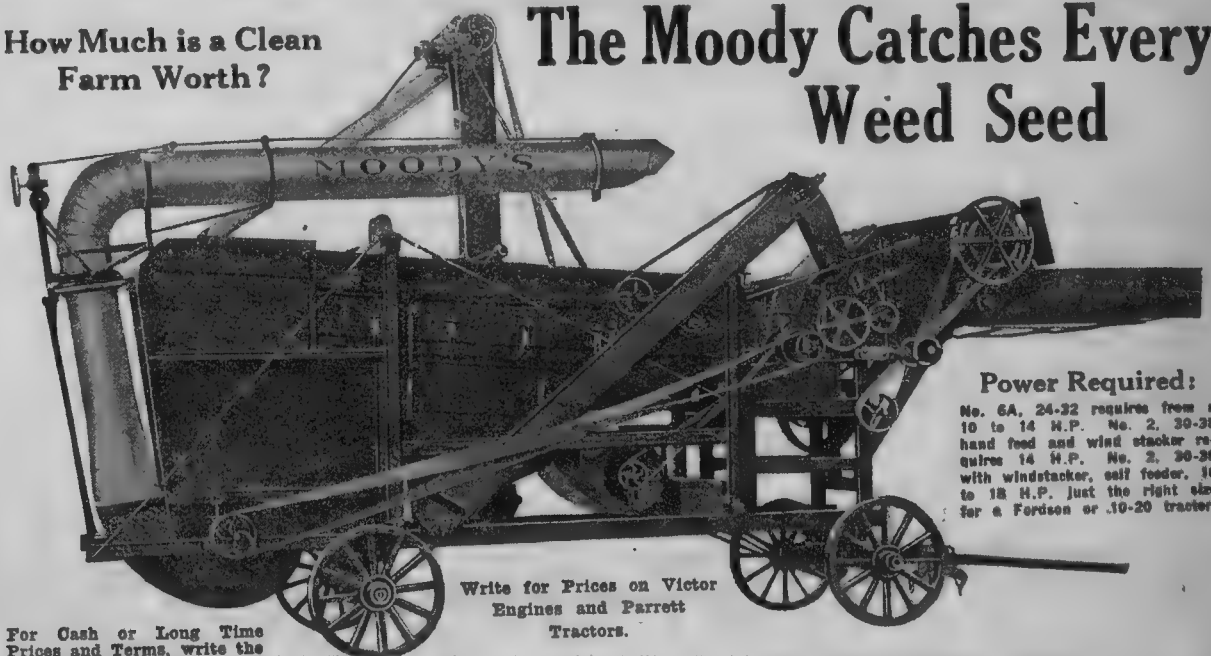
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When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide

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The Moody Catches Every Weed Seed



Power Required:

No. 6A, 24-32 requires from a 10 to 14 H.P. No. 2, 30-38 hand feed and wind stacker requires 14 H.P. No. 2, 30-38 with windstacker, self feeder, 16 to 18 H.P. Just the right size for a Fordson or 10-20 tractor.

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For Cash or Long Time Prices and Terms, write the following distributors.

There is no possibility of foul weed seeds escaping the Moody. Every one is caught and bagged separate from the grain. The ground you thresh on is as clean as your fields. ALL the grain—not most of it—is saved for sale, and so perfectly cleaned that it is ready for the market or seeding. The grain will grade higher and bring larger returns both in volume and in quality when you thresh with a Moody.

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No. 6A, 24-32-inch Moody Separator, hand-feed attachments and straw carrier.....\$528
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The Adjustable Guide Wheel Feature is found only on the sturdy, dependable

STINSON TRACTOR

Has a genuine tractor motor of heavy-duty design; is large enough to do all the farm work that can be done with an 18-36 machine. Burns kerosene at all loads. The three-position guide wheel, a very desirable feature. Handles 28-inch separator, pulls three or four plows, and stands up rigidly to the most severe tests.

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Good territory
open in Manitoba
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Saskatchewan ter-
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"The Tractor Centre of Canada"

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

Bred Headed by the Two Great Bulls:—

OAK BLUFF HERO, by Imp. Oakland Star, and WILLOW RIDGE
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Bulls, Cows, and Heifers always for sale at most reasonable prices. Special offering at present in bulls from nine months to two years old. Pay the farm a visit. Farm ten miles south-west Calgary, on Priddle's trail. Stock shipped from Calgary, C.P.R., G.N.R., or G.T.P.

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North Star Oil & Refining Company Successors to Continental Oil Company



William Penn MOTOR OIL

made of Pennsylvania stocks—

Extra Heavy, Heavy,
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The City Produce Markets

A Review of Some Recent Manitoba Legislation Aiming
at Improved Market Conditions—By P. M. Abel

As our western cities grow and the volume of poultry, eggs and other farm produce shipped in to them increases to keep pace with the enlarged demand, the systems of marketing these commodities becomes of greater interest to both producer and consumer. Abuses in the grain and cattle trades affect the country at large so vitally that the light of publicity is soon turned upon them and relief obtained, but the produce market interests only a small part of the farming community and as there is no organized effort on the part of the consumers to obtain fair treatment, irregularities in this trade are lost sight of in the maze of larger issues.

Several years ago The Guide drew attention to the unsatisfactory way in which these products were handled. We were urged to do so by the constant receipt of letters from farmers who had sustained losses due, in some cases to their own ignorance of shipping practise, often because of fraudulence committed by dealers, and sometimes due simply to the chaotic state of affairs for which no individual was to blame.

A casual inspection was enough to convince that the most serious discouragement under which the poultry industry and other agricultural sidelines suffered was the lack of organization,

putable firms and had no protection if they fell into the hands of the former. After enough farmers had been bitten enough times, the best that a live campaign for production could do in a province well suited for poultry raising, was to keep this industry just decently alive.

Feeling that the correction of such situation was its very special mission, The Guide made a personal fight of it. Every representation was made with the government of the day to deal with this commercial eyesore, but with no effect until the present Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba admitted the abuses and made an announcement that the needed legislation would be forthcoming. But at the end of the first session, instead of the substance we got the shadow. It was quietly announced by the Attorney-General's department that the province had not the power to make such restrictions as would close the market to individuals. The editor took up the cudgels again and based his demand for action on the claim that the granting of licenses for the purpose of trading in this market was entirely within the scope of provincial legislation, and apart from the legal aspect of the case, common sense directed that the government could name its own conditions on which licenses were granted.



"All the Cards are on the Table" in the Cattle Trade. The Produce Market Must be Put on the Same Basis.

inspection, and supervision of the city wholesale trade. Many farmers and farm women sensed the possibility of a good and growing market in the cities springing up over the prairie and with the most praiseworthy enthusiasm listened to the high-priced poultry specialists as they talked of breeds, and feeds, and methods. After investing in little flocks, the housewife took time from her crowded day to tend the little charges till Thanksgiving season. All that is hopeful and straightforward passes out of the picture at this point. She would wait weeks, sometimes months for a return. Perhaps she never even got an acknowledgement of shipment or when the payment was made, the dealer offered very plausible reasons why the birds only graded No. 2, and how it was so many came to be dead in the crate. Last fall, two firms set up in business as poultry commission agents, received thousands of dollars' worth of produce, made no returns to consigners, absconding with the sum total of their sales. Two years before a hay-buying firm had done the same thing.

The reason for high-priced fowls on the city man's table and the low price paid to farmers by local merchants in the past years has been attributed to every cause but the right one, but the one undeniable fact that those responsible for well-ordered market conditions had made no effective move, that producers were afraid to put themselves in the hands of the only ones who bought competitively, because they could not distinguish crooks from re-

During this time The Guide had been carrying on an experiment of its own. In its position as a paper of, by, and for the farmers, it was, and is, our bounden duty and intention not to carry advertising of any kind in which our readers could not rely. The business management of the paper, independent of the editorial attitude on this subject of produce marketing, demanded a bond of all who solicited produce shipments through the medium of our columns. As soon as an advertisement was accepted the dealer deposited a bond of \$200 with our bankers. Complaints from shippers of unfair treatment were immediately investigated by our advertising staff. No interference was attempted if the dealer showed a disposition to settle and the shipper was approachable, but if no decision could be arrived at we stepped in and secured arbitration. If the dealer was in the wrong, payment was made to the shipper out of his bond and he was forced to make up his bond of \$200 again before his advertisement was continued. This policy closed the paper to those who did not intend to play the game and we are bound to say, in fairness to the dealers, that their bonds were unhesitatingly kept up-to-date and a general effort to give satisfaction displayed. But at best it is a thankless task and entirely outside the province of a paper. It may be interesting to our advertisers and friends who dealt with them in these commodities to know that this class of advertising was a dead loss to us on account of the trouble which complaints caused us, and to say that is no re-

flection on the dealers. So many complaints arise on the question of quality; there is always the fellow whose horse is the fastest, whose daughter is the best singer, whose farm is the cleanest, and whose poultry is the plumpest, regardless of the opinion of the disinterested party who listens to the noisy daughter, or looks at the scraggy chickens. This type of man is highly insulted if you tell him his birds grade No. 2, and after your fourteenth communication on the subject will tell you that you are a rogue and a scoundrel!



Champion Shire Stallion, Owned by T. Rawlinson.

for associating with others who hold that opinion. Complaints arising out of quality will never be satisfactorily settled until some uniform system of grading is undertaken by the proper authority. Some of our complaints took months to settle; some will never be settled because birds are killed and disposed of immediately and no report filed, so complaints set on foot even after the exchange of mail are fruitless. But this is not a record of our trials, we simply point these things out to show the difficulties in the way of administering the act under discussion. We could not avoid the loss which this advertising fastened on us as our readers demanded the service and we had to carry it. It would have cost us as much to answer enquiries as to pay the loss on the advertising account. Our plain duty was to grant a degree of protection which others would not concern themselves with, a protection we feel sure makes the difference between an apathetic and a thriving market for Manitoba producers.

But we continued to press for legislation which would help remedy the situation and finally our insistence was rewarded. On March 14 of the present year assent was given to a government bill for the regulation and licensing of produce dealers. Its significant clause binds commission merchants to render a true report to the shipper within seven days, to show what part of the consignment has been sold, date of sale, and price received. When a dealer purchases outright he must acknowledge kind of produce received and the date thereof. License will not be granted until a bond of \$3,000 has been deposited.

Before making any criticism of the act we must first admit the difficulties with which its framers were confronted. On the one hand the farmer deserved protection against roguery; he had a right to demand some assurance of price for quality and the further right to demand the services of a live representative who had the power to investigate and deal with unusual complaints such as could not be specified under any act; from our own experience we know how busy this man would be. On the other hand, the excessive restriction of dealers would stifle enterprise and cause stagnation worse than the evil it sought to correct. Let us see how well they chose the middle course.

The provisions of the act are well designed to give the producer adequate protection against the type of man who, in the past, found it more convenient to change residence and the name of his firm than to pay for consignments. Business failures will still occur and the bankrupt will not be able to make full payment, but the shipper will be warned in time to take action through the Department of Agriculture and the bond should afford ample protection. If the shipper receives no report, or if he is unsatisfied with such returns as are made, he may make a complaint in writing to the Department of Agriculture which will be followed by investiga-

21 Points of Superiority

1. **Built complete in Advance-Rumely factories.**
2. **Kerosene burning**
Guaranteed in writing to burn kerosene successfully under all conditions, at all loads to its full rated brake horsepower.
3. **Oil cooled**
No evaporation—no refilling.
No freezing in coldest weather.
No rust—oil preserves metal.
No sediment—cooling system always open.
An even motor temperature.
4. **Kerosene motor**
Low speed—heavy duty.
Designed to burn kerosene—no makeshift.
Parts ground to thousandth of an inch.
5. **Unbreakable crankshaft**
Crankshaft built to U.S. naval specifications.
6. **High overload capacity**
Rating based upon only 80% of maximum—20% reserve power.
7. **Solid frame**
Hot riveted steel members.
No bends—no splices.
8. **Cut gear transmission**
Cut steel gears.
Enclosed and running in oil.
9. **Properly placed pulley**
On right hand side.
Driven directly off crankshaft.
No bevel gears—no intermediate gears.
10. **Governor controlled**
Speed of motor automatically regulated to meet varying loads.
11. **Shifting front axle**
Plenty of belt clearance.
No sacrifice in design.
12. **Large wheels**
Plenty of traction—easy to steer.
13. **Adjustable drawbar**
Fits all implements.
14. **Proper weight distribution**
No danger of turning over.
Front wheels stay put.
15. **Hyatt roller bearings**
Reduce friction—save power.
16. **Bosch magneto**
Highest quality—highest price.
Dependable service.
17. **Madison-Kipp lubricator**
Individual leads to all bearings.
18. **Roomy platform**
But a step from the ground.
19. **Easy to operate**
No complicated mechanism.
All levers within easy reach.
20. **Accessible**
All parts easy of access.
21. **Dependable service**
27 branch offices and warehouses.
Complete stocks machines and parts.

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make your own
comparisons

— draw your own
conclusions



ADVANCE
Oil Pull
TRACTOR
LA PORTE, IND.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

By shipping to us you are guaranteed absolute protection.
\$3,000 deposited with the Manitoba Government as a bond for your protection.

Licensed and Bonded under the Produce Act of Manitoba. License No. 1.

NOTE.—We quote only one price which is guaranteed until the next issue:—
Hens, good condition 22c
Hens, 5 lbs. and over 25c
Roosters, any age 20c
Spring Chickens 30c
Young Ducks 25c
Old Ducks 20c
Turkeys, good condition 25c
Geese 20c

(All prices live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg)
No. 1 Dairy Butter 45c
Eggs, fresh, per doz. 45c
To save time you can make your own crates by getting the information from your station agent re regulations, or drop us a line and let us know how many you have and we will forward you our own crates.

Prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
57 ELSTED STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canadians eat tons daily of

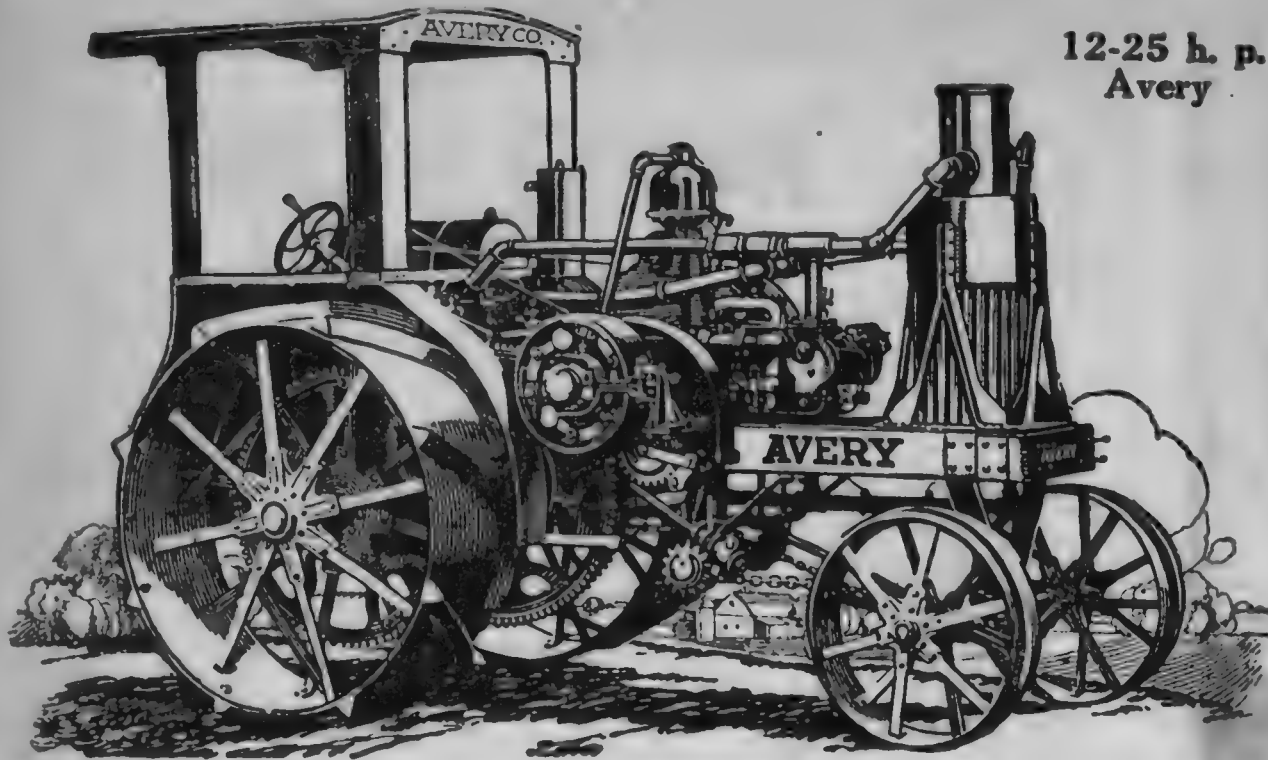
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The Greatest Tractor Value Ever Offered

FARMERS in every State in the Union have proved the success of this 12-25 Avery. And at its popular price it is unquestionably the greatest value ever offered in a successful machine.

It is the practical size tractor for the great majority of farmers. Pulls three plows regularly—pulls four under favorable conditions. Also will pull five or six disc plows. The handy size for disking and harrowing—and it is not too heavy for drilling.

Easily pulls two binders; has plenty of power for running a small thresher, silo filler, wood saw and other belt machinery. It is the tractor you can profitably use every month of the year.

Built with all the famous Avery features.

"Draft-Horse" Motor

It has the famous Avery "Draft-Horse" Motor with Duplex Gasifier which turns kerosene and distillate into gas and burns it off. Renewable Inner Cylinder Walls, two bearing Practically Unbreakable Crankshaft, Adjustable Crankshaft Boxes, Valves-in-Head and Round Radiator with a siphon cooling system which does away with fans, pumps, belts, chains, sprockets, etc.

"Direct-Drive" Transmission

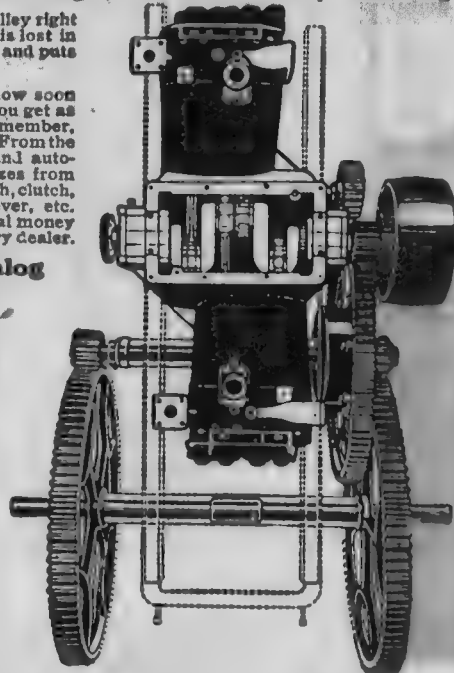
The power is delivered through the Avery "Direct-Drive" Transmission which gives you direct drive in high, low, reverse or in the belt. Has only three gear contacts between motor and drawbar. All gears are straight spur gears, are easily accessible—yet well protected.

Has a low speed motor with large belt pulley right on the end of the crankshaft. No power is lost in the belt. Has large contact with the belt and puts all the power of the motor into it.

Here is your answer to the question of how soon to start motor farming. Where else can you get as big a value at a popular price? Remember, Avery Tractors are completely equipped. From the 12-25 H. P. up, a well constructed cab and automatic coupler is regular equipment; all sizes from 6-16 H. P. up have wheelguards, plow hitch, clutch, steel platform, lugs, safety starting lever, etc. You don't have to spend a lot of additional money to equip an Avery. Ask your nearest Avery dealer.

Write for the Avery Catalog

showing this machine and its five Avery brothers, all of the same design; the special 5-10 H. P. Avery Tractor for light work; the Avery Motor Cultivator, and Avery Plows and Threshers for every size tractor. Also ask for interesting "Tractor Hitch Book"—explains how to motorize your farm work.



There's a size Avery Tractor for every size farm. Six sizes, the same design: 8-16 H.P., 12-25 H.P., 14-28 H.P., 18-35 H.P., 25-50 H.P. and 40-80 H.P.

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and Road Building Machinery**

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

We are offering for sale at most reasonable prices, owing to lack of accommodation, a number of Two-year-old and Yearling Bulls; big growthy fellows, several of them ready for service, sired by the well-known imported bull, "Ardlethan Fortune," and others, and out of dams of the leading families.

Also the good imported two-year-old bull, "Royal Gift," by the Dutch-bred "Gollyn Sweepstakes."

Also females, from yearlings up, by "Ardlethan Fortune Ensign," by "Silver Cloud," and out of high-quality dams. Those of breeding age have been bred to our good herd bull, "Duke of Saskatoon," by "Gairford Marquis."

In Clydesdales, we have for sale, Four Good Stallions, from two to four years old, by such well-known sires as "Lord Ardwell," "Topnotch," and others. Write us your wants.

JAMES BOUSFIELD & SONS

MACGREGOR, Man.

*Make Your Letters Advertise Your
Livestock*

Letterheads Designed and Submitted for Approval

*We are Photo Engravers, Designers, Newspaper
and Commercial Photographers*

British & Colonial Press Limited

Tribune Building, Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE.

EGGS

WANTED

Strictly New-laid Eggs Wanted in Any Quantity

**Also Good DAIRY BUTTER
SHIP TO US!**

Our Guarantee:

We guarantee to pay the highest market price and to send your returns immediately

WRITE US TODAY FOR PRICES

Reference: The Dominion Bank

Matthews Blackwell Ltd.

Established 1852

Canada Food Board License No. 13-96
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

16 PURE-BRED AND GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS AND COWS FOR SALE

A choice lot of heifers, two- and three-year-olds, due to calve soon. Some nice cows just fresh calved. These are all from good, heavy producers, and are also bred to a Pure-Bred sire. The River's Dam produced 164 pounds of milk on an average per seven-day test, with nearly 4 per cent. butter fat. Also a few Bull Calves for sale.

CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAIN, MAN.

tions. It should be noted here that the government undertakes investigation only when the complaint is lodged in writing with the charge laid under affidavit or statutory declaration. This means that farmers must keep records of transactions and duplicates of correspondence, common-sense business practices which are all too lacking on many farms.

The better class of dealers welcome the act. They are fully aware of the bad repute into which some competitors have plunged the business. The very men who have been unscrupulous in their dealings with the producers are those who have used vicious practices in competition, such as that of quoting several cents higher than market prices and failing to make good their quotations after they had attracted the business. The size of the bond does not bear very heavily on the dealers. Those who have any commercial standing whatever are able to purchase a bond for \$60 a year; those with good security may obtain one for much less. Undoubtedly, a good many small dealers will be driven out of business, as they have neither bank standing nor assets on which bonding companies will back them. Some of these little fellows who have established a reputation for integrity and ability will be able to induce retailers whom they supply to guarantee them. The others, and this is the class which is largely the unsafe element in the business, will be forced out. So what appears at first as an inequality with which the bill bears on dealers, is the provision which gives it force.

Some criticism has been levelled at the definition given to the term produce dealer, which is taken to mean one who buys produce outright, or one who buys or sells on commission, "as the principle."



Champion Oxford Ram. Owned by Western Stock Ranches.

pal part of his business." It was feared at one time that this looseness of phrasing would allow sidestepping on the part of some who would claim this line of activity as only a minor part of their business. But no difficulty has so far arisen out of this. The larger dealers are wholly in sympathy with the act as it will in no wise change their method of doing business. Large houses who carry on many lines of work regard their good name jealously and they cannot afford to do skin-game business, bond or no bond. Furthermore, they are the ones who took out the first licenses, seizing the opportunity to advertise first as "bonded and licensed." Having led the fight for clean markets it is now up to The Guide to educate its Manitoba readers to restrict their business to those who advertise as licensed and bonded under the provincial act.

Produce is stated by the act to mean all agricultural produce except grain. This allows of several opinions as to how widely the act should be applied, for besides poultry, eggs, hay and wool, it may be applied to the cattle trade and butcher stock generally. In fact, the looseness of the act is at once its strength and weakness; strength because it need only be applied to such phases of the business as need correction and thereby cause the minimum interference with the natural run of trade, and weakness because it is more vulnerable to criticisms directed against it for political effect. Its successful administration depends entirely upon the judgment of the agent entrusted with carrying out its provisions, the measure of loyal support he receives from other branches of his department whose work he may seem to overlap and the weight of authority with which his decisions will be vested.

The act has not been operative long enough for its full test. All the deal-

EASTLAKE TANKS



**Cheapest because
they're the Best**

**THE "Eastlake" Round End
Stock Tank is very popular.**
Made of highest quality, heavy
galvanized iron; the heavy tub-
ing is firmly locked on and the
strong angle iron braces are
formed around the tubing. Side
seams have double row of rivets.
Bottom is turned up inside—the
strongest construction known.

"Eastlake" Tanks are right in every
rivet. All styles including, House Tanks,
Cisterns, Granaries, Hog Troughs,
Gasoline and Coal Oil Tanks, Wagon
Tanks, Snow Melters, Feed Cookers,
etc., Well Curbing, Corrugated Cul-
verts, Garages.

Ask for folder on the Tank you want.
129W

The Metallic Roofing Co.
Manufacturers Limited
797 Notre Dame Ave. Winnipeg

**YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOG SPAIN OR
THOROUGHPIN**
but you can clean them off promptly with



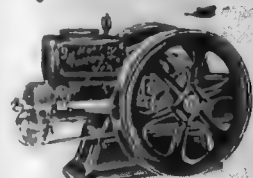
ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

and you work the horse same time.
Does not blister or remove the
hair \$2.50 per bottle, delivered.
Will tell you more if you write.
Book 4 R free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**,
the antiseptic liniment for mankind,
reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured
Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens
Cysts. Alays pain quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle
at druggists or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG Inc., 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Try a GALLOWAY Engine



**On Your
Own Farm
30 Days
Free**

If you are not
satisfied, re-
turn it and get
your money
back.

**A SIZE FOR EVERY
PURPOSE, 1 1/2 to 16 h.p.**

Buy for cash or on credit. A ten-year legal
guarantee goes with each engine. I sell.
The following superior features are all
good reasons why you should choose a
Galloway Engine to do your work. Large
bore, long stroke; valves in the head.
Herculex cylinder head. Masterpiece ig-
nitor. Economy carburetor, no overheating.
Perfect oiling. Improve fuel feed.

The Galloway Sanitary

**"Happy Medium"
Cream Separator**

Try it 30 days free; prove
it to be easy running,
close skimming and sani-
tary. Write for low price.

**NEW MACHINERY CATALOG OUT
SEND FOR IT**

We Don't Sell Boots or Clothing Now.

WM. GALLOWAY CO. of CANADA, LTD.
Dept. G.S. WINNIPEG

ers have not been rounded up yet and
in the application of the act many
points have arisen which will probably
be made the subject of amendment in
the future. It does not seem, for in-
stance, as if the act can reach peddlars
who buy wagon loads of produce for
cash on the farms close to Winnipeg,
which are disposed of retail among the
foreigners in the north end. It will be
said that these fellows pay cash and
the deals between them and the farmers
are closed only when both parties are
an agreement so no abuses can arise
from this sort of trade. But when we
close the country market to the small
retailer who owns a store but does not
go out into the country to buy for cash,
we force him to buy from a dealer; we
put one more middleman between pro-
ducer and consumer, which is bad eco-
nomics. Perhaps we may even force the
retailer who is refused a license to buy
from a peddler who is not asked for one.
If the retailer does business under a
credit system with a dealer, his position
under the act remains undefined.

These and many other refinements are
being dealt with by H. H. McIntyre,
B.S.A., livestock specialist of the de-
partment. He has brought a breadth of
understanding and a precision of judg-
ment into the work which will warrant
the entire confidence of producers who
find themselves subject to his arbitra-
tion, if personality is to determine the
success with which the act is to be ad-
ministered.

Even though amendments will be re-
quired before the act works smoothly
and bears equally, the ministry of agri-
culture deserves commendation for a
sincere and not unworthy effort to deal
with a bad situation.

Alta. Stockmen Meet Government

A meeting of southern Alberta stock-
men was held in the city of Calgary,
July 30, under the auspices of the
Board of Trade, for the purpose of giv-
ing the stockmen an opportunity of
laying before the members of the
provincial government details of the
feed situation in southern Alberta. The
premier, minister of agriculture, min-
ister of public works and provincial
treasurer, represented the government.
A large number of ranchers and farm-
ers were present and set out the situa-
tion to the government.

A large number of old timers gave
their views on the subject, including
A. E. Cross, Calgary; Ed. Maunsell, of
Macleod; and P. Burns, of Calgary.
They urged upon the government the
necessity of putting into effect some
reduced rates for the transportation of
stock to feed areas of the north, and
for the transportation of feed from the
north to the south. They urged that
everything possible be done as the
situation was exceedingly serious. The
premier and minister of agriculture out-
lined what the government had already
done. This included the arrangement
for free rates with the railway com-
panies for stock shipped north to
feeding grounds and return before the
fall of next year, free rates for haying
outfits both ways and free rates for hay
shipped into the dry area from any of
the prairie provinces. The expense of
this is being borne by the Dominion
and provincial governments, and by
the railways. Arrangements are being
made by the provincial government for
the purchase of hay in Ontario and in
Manitoba. The minister of agriculture
stated that if possible at least 100,000
tons would be secured in this way. The
minister also promised that a man
would be placed in the Calgary Stock
Yards for the purpose of looking after
the sales of animals shipped in by
farmers to be sold on the Calgary mar-
ket. A complaint was made that outside
buyers were going through the country
buying stock from people who were
dried out, and were not paying them
market value. The members of the
government urged that farmers ship
their cattle to the Alberta stock yards,
in Calgary, where a representative of
the Department of Agriculture would
see that they are sold for their full
value, and proper returns made. Cor-
respondence respecting this should be
addressed to C. Marker, dairy commis-
sioner, Calgary.

Quite a large amount of feed has
been secured in northern Alberta, north-

Continued on Page 26

Thrifty Wearers of Work Clothing

BUY

"MASTER MECHANIC" OVERALLS

Because they are first in—

**Appearance
Fit, Quality
Comfort
Convenience
and Economy**

"MASTER MECHANIC" is a registered name
used, only on this specially-guaranteed line of
working clothes.

"MASTER MECHANIC" are made of heavy-
weight denims in black, light blue and indigo
blue; also Stifel's blue and white drills. They
keep shape and are reinforced for extra heavy
wear.

In the hip pocket of every pair sold you
will find this guarantee:—

"If, after purchasing any brand of overalls bear-
ing our registered label, you find any defects in
material or workmanship; or have any other reason
for dissatisfaction, return the garment to your dealer
who will gladly replace it without charge."

THIS PROTECTS YOU!

Western King Manufacturing Co.

WINNIPEG Limited

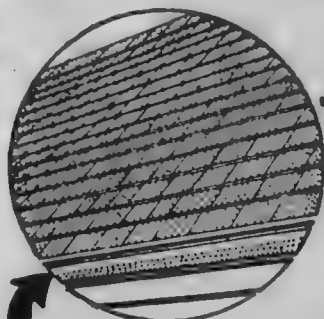


CAUTION—Do Not Be Deceived

There is only one **GENUINE O. M. FRANKLIN** Blackleg Vaccine (commonly called vaccine).
Beware of imitations. You cannot afford to have anyone experiment on your animals.
Accurate use of the **GENUINE O. M. FRANKLIN** Blackleg Vaccine positively protects against Blackleg.
Be absolutely safe by using the **ORIGINAL** and **GENUINE**, manufactured
by **THE KANSAS BLACKLEG SERUM COMPANY**, under the direct
supervision of Dr. O. M. Franklin, the originator.



The Kansas Blackleg Serum Company
Amarillo, Texas; Denver, Col.; Wichita, Kansas; Kansas City, Mo.;
Oklahoma City, Okla.; Pierre, S.D.; Fort Worth, Texas; Salt Lake City,
Utah; Santa Maria, Cal.



Which is Your Roof?

The one with well stained shingles, smart
looking and weathertight—a credit to you
and to the community, or, like the lower
picture, warped and curled by wind and sun
—innocent of stain and a prey to every
mood of the weather?

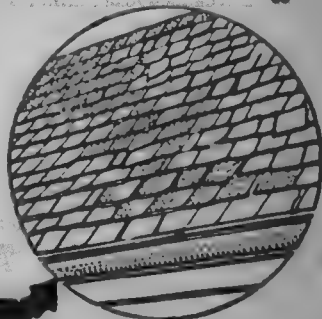
Don't neglect the roof of your house—it's
poor business. From the time the last
shingle nail is driven use

Stephens'
SHINGLE STAIN

and add years of service to the whole building.

Stephens' Shingle Stain is made of Creosote
and preserving oils which saturates the
wood and defies decay. You have seventeen
soft, velvety colors to choose from. Ask your
Stephens' dealer for an estimate.

G. F. Stephens & Co. Limited
PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS
WINNIPEG - CANADA




ORDER NOW!

Prices will advance when following limited stock is exhausted.

U.G.G. Rubber Belting

is composed of layers of fine quality cotton duck, cemented together by the rubber sandwiched between them, after which the whole is surfaced with a coating of rubber.

Rubber belts are most satisfactory and durable when made wide and thin, rather than narrow and thick.

U.G.G. Canvas Belting

is made of a series of layers of heavy canvas duck, stitched securely together and thoroughly impregnated with oil, which gives them great strength and toughness.

Canvas belts are particularly adaptable to threshing and are durable under both intense heat and rain.

THRESHER BELTS

Just a Few Left—Confine Your Orders to Sizes Listed

The Following Belts in Stock at all Branches. All Orders Subject to Previous Sales.

U.G.G. Rubber Endless Belts—

Stock on Hand	Length	Width	F.O.B. All Branches
13 in Stock	120 ft.	7 ins.	4-ply 69.20
11 in Stock	150 ft.	7 ins.	5-ply 107.15
14 in Stock	120 ft.	8 ins.	5-ply 98.10
6 in Stock	150 ft.	8 ins.	5-ply 121.70

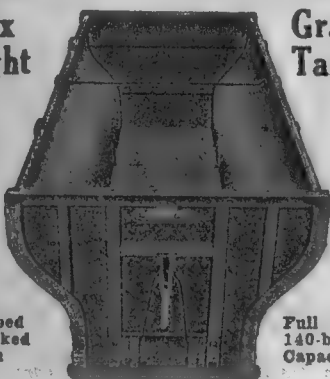
U.G.G. Red Canvas Endless Belts

6 in Stock	100 ft.	7 ins.	5-ply 61.00
5 in Stock	150 ft.	7 ins.	5-ply 91.45
8 in Stock	150 ft.	8 ins.	5-ply 103.95
11 in Stock	150 ft.	8 ins.	6-ply 126.00

U.G.G. Green Canvas Endless Belts

Stock on Hand	Length	Width	F.O.B. All Branches
7 in Stock	150 ft.	7 ins.	5-ply 66.50
14 in Stock	150 ft.	8 ins.	6-ply 100.00

In Stock Winnipeg Only

Flax Tight
Grain Tank


Shipped Knocked Down

Full 140-bus. Capacity

U.G.G. 140-Bushel Grain Tank

Hauls two-and-a-half times the quantity of an ordinary wagon, easily cutting the number of trips in half. Constructed under a plan that positively prevents any leaking. Sides are curved and absolutely smooth on inside. An end gate, 8x20 inches automatically locks open or shut. Knees are bent oak, 1 1/2 inches thick. The bottom is full 1 1/2 inches thick. Five cross girts, 1 1/2 inches thick and 8 1/2 and 4 inches wide, well varnished inside and out. Full 140 measured bushels capacity. Shipped knocked down.

T-8.—Flax-tight Grain Tank, knocked down. Capacity 140 bushels. Weight 655 pounds

Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
55.00	57.60	59.25

REMEMBER

You do not have to be a member of United Grain Growers Limited to do business with it. Many farmers who are not members find it to their saving and advantage to deal with this farmers' company.

U.G.G. Thresher Tanks

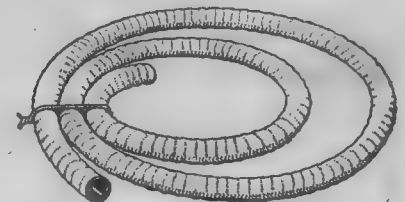
Sturdy and Strong—Built Water-Tight. Will Endure Years of Hardest Wear and Service


SPECIFICATIONS:

 Staves—Clear fir or Norway pine.
 Ends—Clear fir or Norway pine with slip-tongue joint.
 Top—Clear fir or Norway pine.
 Cross Girts—Hardwood, 1 1/2 x 3.
 Splash Boards—Three, at points under hoops.
 Rails—Clear fir or Norway pine.
 Bands—Half round, with 1 1/2 hoop iron between each rod and staves.
 Bunks—Norway pine.
 Painting—Two coats outside only.

Bunks are shipped with each tank. These fit the standard 38-inch wagon bolster.

T-7.—U.G.G. Wooden Thresher Tank, Assembled.	Capacity 400 gallons.	Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
Weight 745 pounds.		35.50	35.50	35.50
TAKES FIRST-CLASS FREIGHT RATE				


Rubber and Canvas Covered Suction Hose

For Tank Pumps

A high quality hose, two inches in diameter and made from strong fabric, specially tempered wire, and non-collapseable. Guaranteed to stand hardest wear when in use.

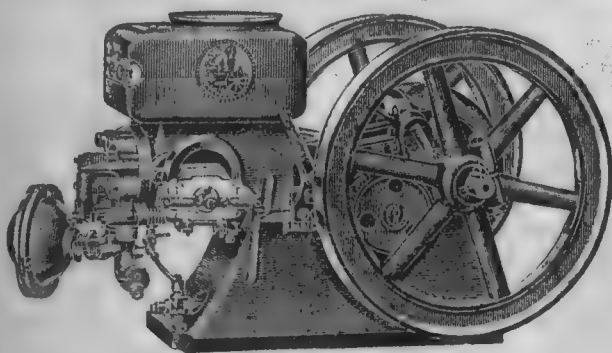
PRICES F.O.B. ANY U.G.G. BRANCH:

20-foot Lengths.	Weight 27 pounds....	14.00
25-foot Lengths.	Weight 35 pounds....	17.00

The Latest U.G.G. 1919 Catalog

gives a full and complete description of everything shown on this page, besides hundreds of other things that you are likely to be interested in. If you haven't a copy, write for one.

U.G.G. 1 1/2 h.p. Hercules Engines

Gasoline Fuel


E-50.—1 1/2 H.P. Stationary Design.

Giants of Power and Efficiency Specifications:

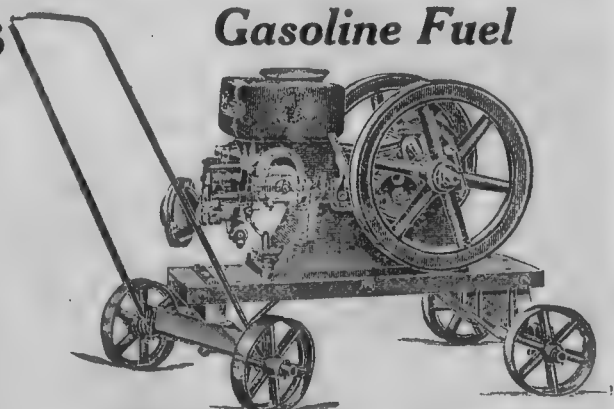
Bore, 3 1/2 inches; stroke, 5 inches; diameter of fly-wheel, 18 inches; pulley, 4x4 inches; speed, 550 revolutions per minute; equipped with Webster magnetos.

E-50.—Stationary Design. Full base, no skids. Weight 228 lbs. Prices, f.o.b. shipping station

Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
71.50	72.75	73.50

E-56.—Hand Portable Design. Same as stationary design but mounted on four-wheel, all-steel truck. Weight 354 lbs. Price, f.o.b. shipping station

Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
82.10	83.65	84.60



E-56.—1 1/2 H.P. Hand Portable Design.

Save on Freight by addressing Branch nearest to you

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

 WINNIPEG
 REGINA
 SASKATOON
 CALGARY
 EDMONTON

The Organized Farmer in the Land Business

THERE was one big reason why the Organized Farmer went into the land business. He had an idea and a purpose.

Organizing the business of selling improved land. That was the idea.

It meant providing a better means for the farmer who wanted to sell his farm. It meant making things easier for the newcomer to the West, or others in search of farm homes. That was the purpose.

Then came the practice. Two principles were established.

A fixed basis of commission on a selling price named by the owner. That means an agency which is never in a position to take extra profits for itself by putting up prices.

Widespread organization. Only widespread organization could deal satisfactorily with lands located in all parts of the Western Provinces.

The general plan on which the Land Department of the Securities Company works can be summed up as follows:—

- 1—Principal offices in Winnipeg and Calgary.
- 2—Local representatives throughout the country thoroughly familiar with their own districts.
- 3—Any owner of farm land may offer it for sale with the Securities Company, putting his own price on it. The Securities Company will list it for sale if the price seems reasonable compared with prevailing land values in the district. If it is sold the Securities Company charges a commission of 5 per cent. to the owner.
- 4—The owner of land for sale must sign a contract covering his price and the conditions of sale and his contract, showing his own price, is always open to the inspection of a purchaser.
- 5—The owner agrees to offer his land for a period of months exclusively through the Securities Company so the Company will be justified in using its efforts to put it before prospective purchasers.

Besides the widespread organization of the Company there are other big reasons for success in dealing with lands.

First is confidence.

That means more inquiries, a bigger market made available for the farmer who wants to sell his farm.

The next is service.

Confidence and reputation brings buyers and sellers to the offices of the Organized Farmer in Business, but only ability to give service results in transactions being completed.

In the land business, as in other lines of business, the Organized Farmer is proving that it pays to make use of the service he offers.

FREE OFFER



Cremonaphone TALKING MACHINE

—The machine that
plays all records.

Write today and get our special offer to sell you
this fine talking machine and supply you absolutely
free of all charge

With Records for One Year

The machine illustrated
above can be secured for as
little as \$8.00 down, and the
balance payable on easy in-
stalments. There is no bet-
ter talking machine upon the

market. It has every new and
worth while improvement. It
plays all makes of records,
and its tone is well nigh per-
fect. Cabinets have a beauti-
ful piano finish.

Write for Particulars of Our Big Free Offer

This offer—if taken
advantage of right
away, enables you to
get new records for
a whole year with-
out a penny cost.
Send in coupon
without delay.

AMHERST PIANOS, LTD.,
Amherst, N.S.

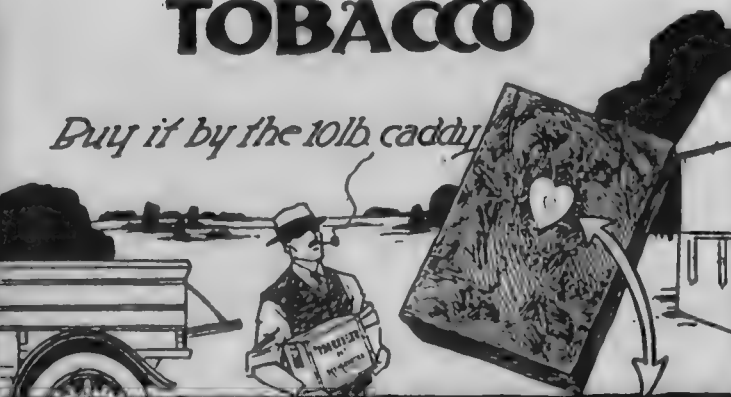
Send me full particulars of your
free offer of a year's supply of re-
cords if I buy a Cremonaphone Talking
Machine.

NAME
ADDRESS

Amherst Pianos, Ltd., Amherst, N.S.

MACDONALD'S BRIER SMOKING TOBACCO

Buy it by the 10lb caddy



The Tobacco with a Heart.

Alta. Stockmen Meet Government

Continued from Page 23

ern Saskatchewan and northern Mani-
toba. Information respecting feed and
feeding grounds can be secured by
writing to J. D. Smith, Department of
Agriculture, Edmonton, who is in
charge of this work for the department.
The department has had several men
travelling throughout the north coun-
try looking for locations on which to
cut hay and to winter cattle. Many
men have already been directed to such
places, and the department still has a
number of good locations, information
about which can be secured by writing
to Mr. Smith, or calling at his office.

Application forms for securing re-
duced rates may be secured from the
local railway agents. The application
should be forwarded to J. D. Smith,
Department of Agriculture, Edmonton,
and if in order, a certificate will be
issued by the provincial and Dominion
departments jointly, which will entitle
the holder to secure free rates under
the relief tariff.

Any stockman or farmer who does
not own more than 100 head of cattle
or 300 head of sheep may ship two
car loads under the tariff. The stock
may be shipped from south of a line
running from Lloydminster to Chipman,
to Tofield, to Camrose, to Wetskiwin,
but can not be shipped from one pro-
vince to another. This stock must be
owned prior to July 1, 1919. Seven
car loads of feed may be shipped into
the dry area from any part of Alberta
north of the line mentioned, or from
Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Southern Alberta Stockmen Asked Not to Sacrifice their Stock

The Department of Agriculture has
appointed John Glendenning to re-
ceive cattle of consignors in southern
Alberta, and dispose of them at the
Calgary Stock Yards, and make returns
to consignors as is done by regular
commission merchants. This is to
check the sale of stock to speculative
buyers who are combing the country
in which the people are suffering most
from drought.

Owners of cattle are warned by the
department that there is no need of
sacrificing cattle stock at the prices
which some of it is being sold for at
present. The open stock yards at Cal-
gary and Edmonton are absorbing all
stock at a fair price at present. Farm-
ers in central and northern Alberta
are sending in orders for stock, and
the consigning stock to central markets
is the right method of selling. It in-
volves the least expense to the con-
signor and likewise the least expense
to the purchaser. The farmers of cen-
tral and northern Alberta can nearly
all stand increases to their cattle stock.
In addition to this demand there will
be no less than 4,000 head of cattle
purchased under the Live Stock En-
couragement Act during the next two
months. It is desirable that these be
not offered all at once, but should be
moved into the market gradually. The
kind of stock most desired is yearling
and two-year-old heifers with a limited
number of dairy cows. Shippers who
wish their stock to be handled by the
department should consign direct to
John Glendenning, at Calgary. It may
be consigned likewise to any of the
regular commission firms at Calgary and
Edmonton. The live stock commis-
sioner at Edmonton should be notified
of the making of shipments in order
to have forward purchasers who are
getting cattle under the provisions of
the Live Stock Encouragement Act.—
S. G. Carlyle, live stock commissioner.

Choosing a Breed to Suit Condition

Many years ago I came to the West,
and located 100 miles from the nearest
railway. I had a little capital, so
squatted on a spring and invested my
money in cattle.

We could not buy range-breeding
females in those days, as feed was
plentiful and the rancher only sold his
steers and dry cows, so we had to be
content with "dogies" to start, and
grade them up by using good bulls.

I had experience with cattle in the
old land and knew what each breed
was cut out for, so I chose Hereford
bulls, they being bred for converting

Over the Great Lakes to Eastern Canada

When planning your next trip to Eastern
Canada, you will be well advised to use
the Grand Trunk-Northern Navigation
Company's route, and enjoy on your
journey, the pleasures of an "inland ocean
voyage" over the Great Lakes. The Nor-
thern Navigation Lake Superior fleet con-
sists of three great sister ships that can
truthfully be said to be the finest any-
where on fresh water—modern in every
sense of the word. They will carry you
in safety and comfort on the 1,600-mile
cruise from Duluth, Port William and
Port Arthur to Sarnia, Ont. The fine
trains of the Grand Trunk Railway are
ready at Sarnia to carry you to all im-
portant points in Eastern Canada or the
United States, special train service being
given to Toronto on the arrival of the
vessels. This combination trip over lake
and rail is an attractive one, providing
the maximum of interest while it is also
an economical one.—Advertisement.

HUMAN CATTLE POKE



Guaranteed to hold the
wildest cattle and
break them of bad
habits. Does not inter-
fere with feeding. Easi-
ly put on with any
handy strap. Price
each \$1.15
Postpaid

CROSSEN METAL WORKS LTD.
WINNIPEG

HAY

Farmers without hay can now obtain cer-
tificates from Deputy Minister of Agri-
culture of the province, entitling them to
bring hay from Manitoba without any
freight charges. We have arranged for an
abundant supply of good hay, which we
will ship direct to you at lowest-carlet
prices. Quality and weight guaranteed.
All cars inspected by City of Winnipeg
Hay Inspector, and official certificates
will be furnished buyer for each car.
Prompt action is necessary, if you wish to take
advantage of present opportunity to feed your
cattle. Write or wire us for prices and write
Deputy Minister of Agriculture for certificate for
the number of cars you need.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

HUNTER - McDONALD LIMITED
928-920 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg, Man.

Sheep and Horses For Sale

Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred
and Grade Rams, Grade Oxford and Shrop-
shire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to
suit purchasers. Also, matched teams of
Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,200 to
1,400 pounds.
JAMES D. WILSON, Maple Creek, Sask.

Shorthorns and Shropshires

Consisting of a few Choice Bulls which should
be at the head of good herds. Females in calf,
or calf by side, of the best breeding. Imported
and Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English
flocks.

JNO. MILLER, ASHBURN, ONT.

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder.
10,000 \$1.00 bottles to
horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed
for inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fever,
Distemper, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, post-
ing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly.
Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

Live Poultry and Eggs WANTED

Old Hens, per lb..... 22-24c
Spring Chickens, 2 1/2 lbs. up
Highest Market Price
Old Roosters, any age, per lb..... 19-20c
Ducks, old, per lb..... 20c
Young Ducks Highest Market Price
Turkeys, per lb..... 24-25c
Geese, per lb..... 25c
Eggs, per doz..... 45c

We prepay crates and cases to any part
of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Money
orders mailed daily. Write for prices.
Goods must be in good marketable con-
dition.

Standard Produce Co.
43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

grass into beef. I found the Hereford in this country very hardy and a great rustler. He would get out and rustle in weather that would make the non-descripts curl up, but after a generation or two you had to take a broadside view of him to see him to advantage, so I tried a Shorthorn cross, and it gave excellent results. By using Herefords and Shorthorns I got along well and produced some good steers.

After some years of this work our herd consisted of cattle apparently of three kinds, pure Herefords, pure Shorthorns, and grade Herefords. I noticed at this point that the females showing all Shorthorn seemed to maintain their size and broad backs considerably better than the others under the trying conditions, although the white-faced ones had the better rustling qualities. Here was a problem.

About this time the settlers and railways began to come in, and feed was not so plentiful. This problem was solved by growing some oats to feed the calves. This gave excellent results and I was able to market the steers a year younger at the same weights, and I noticed that the Shorthorns under this treatment were more growthy than the others.

As time went by the country got thickly settled, and it became necessary to own or lease the land to run cattle on, and as leasing was uncertain I decided to buy what I could and run a small bunch. From my past experience I decided the Shorthorn would give me best results under my new conditions on an enclosed small area. If I had a plentiful supply of free range I would still use the Hereford freely, but the Shorthorn seems to pay interest on a mixed farm in this country better than any beef animal I know. The Shorthorn makes our butter, and the cream cheeses pay the running expenses, and we have the beef steers besides.

If I lived near a city I might try one of the strictly dairy breeds, but my present condition of mixed farming is such that I have to study the milk and beef end of it on a paying basis, and I doubt if any breed will suit my purpose as well as the Shorthorn.—Western Farmer.

In Livestock Circles

The Livestock Records Board publish the following notification for Shorthorn breeders. Please note that after January 1, 1920, animals over five years of age cannot be recorded and that if you do not record your calves before they are one year old that you will have to pay \$10.00 for the registration of each one of them. Why not record your yearly crop of calves all at the same time? By doing this you would have certificates for prospective buyers and relieve congestion in this office during what is now the extra busy season, December to April, inclusive.

Sheepmen in the state of Wisconsin, under the leadership of Prof. Kleinheintz, have succeeded in obtaining very drastic legislation against the sheep-killing dog. The new law makes it obligatory to lock up all canines between sunset and sunrise, provides for substantial license fees, requires muzzling and empowers anybody to destroy dogs running loose without license tags. Damage by dogs is to be compensated from license money in the hands of county treasurers.

A cable was received from the high commissioner, London, recently to the effect that an outbreak of foot and mouth disease has occurred near Kingsbury, Warwickshire.

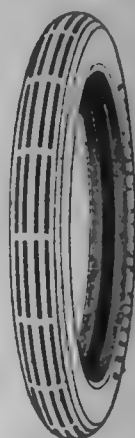
In view of this the Dominion department of agriculture has cancelled all outstanding permits for the importation of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine from the United Kingdom for an indefinite period.

According to the Canadian Shorthorn Manual for 1918, just out of press, we notice the names of 30 cows of that breed owned on the prairie, that successfully finished the record of performance test run during that year. Sixteen are owned by the Alberta Department of Agriculture; seven at the Brandon Experimental Farm; three at Indian Head and one from the C.P.R. Farm, Strathmore. Brew Bros., Lloydminster, Sask.; R. W. Magwood, Radisson, Sask.; and E. J. Webb, Winnipeg; were the private owners engaged. The best individual performance was the Brandon cow Ottawa Marchioness, with 12,679 pounds of milk and 469 pounds fat in 365 days milking.

W. J. Hoover, Bittern Lake, Alta., has imported three more Hampshire boars from Illinois and Iowa. He has a further shipment en route.

Prof. Dowell, of the Alberta Agricultural College, has made his final selection of the animal which his department considers good enough to fit for the Chicago

MALTESE CROSS TIRES



Let your mind relax when you go motoring. Rid yourself of every cause of worry. Nothing kills joy as certainly as tire trouble on the road. Free your spirit from the clouding suspicion that your tires may give out. The one sure way is to equip your wheels with Maltese Cross Tires.

"The Tires That Give Satisfaction"

By that precaution you are insured against the irritating delays and inconveniences caused by poor tires. Your tire troubles will take wings and fly away when Maltese Cross Tires go on your car.

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Head Offices and Factory: TORONTO

BRANCHES: Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Vancouver, Victoria.



WHY LOSE INTEREST WAITING?

- ☛ You have a sum of money—large or small. You cannot decide quickly how to invest it.
- ☛ Every day you hold that money uninvested, you are losing interest on that money.
- ☛ In times like these, when so many investments are uncertain, you are well-advised, of course, to take your time choosing a permanent form of investment.
- ☛ In the meantime, however, why not purchase Province of Alberta Savings Certificates?
- ☛ They are sold in denominations of \$5.00, \$10.00, \$25.00, \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, \$1,000.00, and \$10,000.00.
- ☛ They bear interest at 5% per annum, compounded half-yearly.
- ☛ The General Revenue Fund and all the Assets of the Province are at the back of your investment.
- ☛ Withdrawals may be made at any time without notice.
- ☛ Interest begins from the date of deposit and accumulates each day, regardless of how short a period your money remains invested.

Send for folder fully explaining Savings Certificates Plan, or, better still, begin an account now by mailing your first deposit

Address all communications to Deputy Provincial Treasurer.

HON. C. R. MITCHELL,
Provincial Treasurer.

W. V. NEWSON, Deputy Provincial Treasurer,
Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta.

OF INTEREST TO Returned Soldiers and Farmers

- (1) Over 2,500 acres of the finest improved land in Brandon district, with buildings; capable of sub-division among eight or ten men. Attractive price and terms to good men.
- (2) 3,500 acres unimproved, close to C.P.R., Emerson branch, and 45 miles south-east from Winnipeg. \$15 per acre.
- (3) 80,000 acres in Tyndall and Beausjour district, only 80 to 40 miles from Winnipeg. Cheap at \$20. Will sell on easy terms at \$15 for quick sale.

Above belong to estates under our care and must be sold.

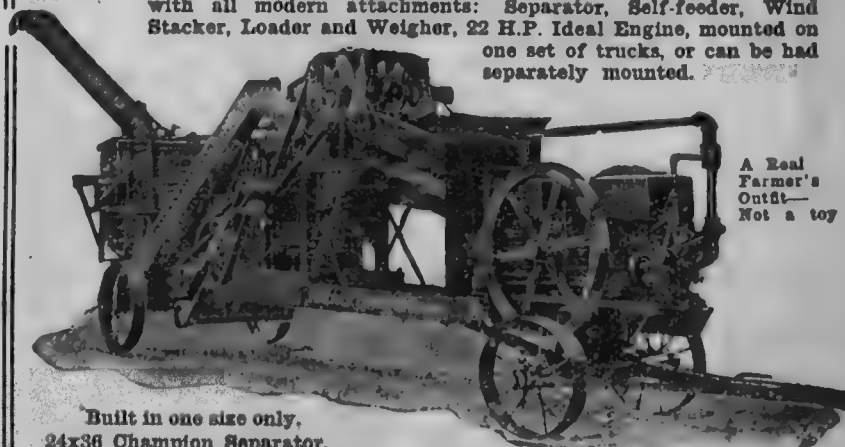
Apply to

**The Standard Trusts
Company**

346 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

"Ideal Champion" Combination Threshers

A complete, individual farmer's Threshing Outfit. Comes fully equipped with all modern attachments: Separator, Self-feeder, Wind Stacker, Loader and Weigher, 22 H.P. Ideal Engine, mounted on one set of trucks, or can be had separately mounted.



A Real
Farmer's
Outfit—
Not a toy

Built in one size only.
24x36 Champion Separator.
22 H.P. Ideal Kerosene Engine.

Write for Full Particulars and Prices. Catalog Free on Request.

Waterloo Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Gould, Shapley & Muir Co. Ltd.

Regina Portage la Prairie Saskatoon Portage la Prairie
Sask. Man. Sask. Man. Sask.

ESTABLISHED 1872



WHETHER selling, buying or shipping grain or live stock, the Bank of Hamilton will take care of all your financial transactions for you. Careful attention to detail and courteous treatment are features of Bank of Hamilton service at all times.

BANK OF HAMILTON

F. E. KILVERT
Western Superintendent and Manager Winnipeg Office

GUARANTEED GLASSES BY MAIL

Test Your Own Eyes

We have perfected a mail order service which permits you to test your own eyes at home and obtain properly fitted glasses at Winnipeg prices.

Not cheap, ready-made glasses, but our regular high grade (Rector) lenses and best gold rimmed frames—all made to your order in our own workshop. **\$6.00** Price, complete with leather case.

Mail us your order, with \$6.00, and we send you testing instruments and full instructions. After 80 days' trial we will, if you want it, refund the full price, less our charges for postage and express.

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STRAIN'S LIMITED,
Optometrists and Opticians.
331 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Going Out of Business Sale of 20% FARM MACHINERY 20% REDUCTION IN PRICE 20%

Our contracts with the manufacturer have expired, and other agents have been appointed. To clear our stock before this season ends we offer it at a price that cannot be equalled anywhere.

Our stock is limited—in some cases we have only one or two of each line, so send us your order promptly.

P. & O. LINE

No. 4 1/2 3-furrow Disc Plows	\$132.00
No. 4 1/2 2-Furrow Disc Plows	108.80
14-Inch Wood Beam Prairie Breakers	32.00
16-Inch Wood Beam Prairie Breakers	40.80
No. 2 28-inch Diamond Gang Horse Plows	131.20
16-Inch Diamond Sulky, Stubble or Scotch Clipper Bottom	87.20
No. 1 Power Lift Disc Plow, 3 furrow	235.40
No. 1 Power Lift Disc Plow, 4-furrow	266.45
Sections of U-Bar Lever Drag Harrow, 60 teeth, each	11.90
No. 2 16-16 Star Disc Harrows	62.40
No. 2 14-16 Star Disc Harrows	57.20
8 and 9-ft. 16-16 Tandem Attachment for Disc Harrow	62.40
7 and 8 ft. 14-16 Tandem Attachment for Disc Harrow	57.20

RUBBER BELTING

New stock, bought for this year's use. The correct size and weight for use with small tractors.

100-ft. x 8-inch, four ply, endless, rubber \$79.10

GRAIN ELEVATORS

20-ft. Granary Elevator, equipped with either chain or belt bucket carrier \$42.50

22-ft. Leg Portable Elevator for Loading Cars 150.00

Either of the above elevators can be operated by a 3 h.p. engine

**Waterloo
Boy
Kerosene
Tractors**



**New
and
Second
Hand**

NEW—

Just as received from factory, new, modern, 2-speed Model "N" Tractors. These are regular stock and have never been used, fully covered by manufacturer's guarantee **\$1095**

SECOND HAND

Little used. These Tractors were taken back in trade for larger size, and will be sold guaranteed in good working condition for only **\$700**

If You Need Any of This Machinery Don't Delay. Send Deposit Today.
Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor of Canada
WINNIPEG LIMITED

International. The distinction of raising the calf goes to the Pym Ranch, Mirror. Another triumph for the Hereford men.

Robert S. Blastock, manager of the famous herd of sheep at Walnut Hill Farm, Donerail, Kentucky, arrived at Quebec with a shipment of 200 registered sheep including 27 Suffolks, for the Wright Farms, Drinkwater, Sask. In this number are included the first prize two-year-old ram at the Royal, the first prize yearling ram at the Suffolk show, and the best yearling ewe and ewe lamb from the Royal, together with the ten choicest yearling ewes and ewe lambs which could be purchased. Speaking of the importation, Mr. Blastock said, "When I left Kentucky for England I had expected to buy 400 head with the money I had transferred to the Bank of England, but I found prices of livestock many times higher than I had expected with a smaller number to choose from. I spent all my money on half the number I have never purchased a better or higher priced importation than this 1919 shipment, and I am sure they will be appreciated by breeders of the best in this country."

It is estimated that the wool crop of Saskatchewan this year will be about 880,000 pounds, which at present prices will fetch nearly \$500,000. Of this the provincial government marketed 554,000 pounds.

J. M. Davidson, president of the Alberta Hereford Breeders' Association, in a recent letter to The Guide, tells of his efforts to obtain feed from dry land in southern Alberta this fall. Confident that the fall rain would come some time, he planned to sow fall rye about the first of August. He figures on sufficient growth after August 1, to cut at least a ton to the acre, as the ground is very warm at this time of the year and the seed germinates almost immediately. To quote Mr. Davidson, "Of course you take a chance, but you must have the land unused, and the few bushels of oats and rye you plant will not break you, and it may save you several hundred dollars. The probability is that even though what you realize on the venture is small, it will help to meet the difficulty you are up against and will enable you to carry more stock through the winter than if you had done nothing. And what will stock be worth next April?"

J. P. Simmonds, of Colony Farm, Esson, B.C., writes: "I am leaving Canada for New South Wales, Australia, in September, and am taking back with me a nice, young Holstein herd for Major Finley, of the Sydney University. These animals have all been bought from British Columbia breeders, and are a nice bunch, and I feel sure that when they come to the production stage they will be a credit to Canada. It is on these animals that we will depend to make good the Holstein name in New South Wales, because at the present time the Holstein is 'non est' in N.S.W., and it will be only by hard work and good records that they can gain a foothold there. However, I am sure this can be done."

Here is the recommendation made by the directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for uniformity in guarantees as between breeders in making transfers:

1.—Proper care shall be given to protect breeding qualities and health of animals.

2.—All bulls guaranteed breeders. A bull should not be allowed to serve when under 14 months of age.

3.—Cows with calves by side under four months old are proven breeders.

All other cows and heifers over 16 months old, guaranteed breeders, but if over three months gone in calf according to service date and not proving to be in calf and not reported in three months from purchase, the seller in such case shall not be held liable.

Heifers under 16 months not guaranteed. Heifers should not be served for first calf by heavy or old bulls.

4.—All cases of animals failing to prove up under the foregoing guarantee must be reported to seller within six months from purchase except otherwise mentioned.

Seller shall have option of having animal returned at his expense for further trial of four months.

5.—Any animal failing to prove a breeder except as heretofore provided shall be replaced with another of equal value at the time of purchase to the satisfaction of purchaser, or purchase price refunded, with no allowance for additional expense. Salvage to go to seller.

6.—Animals sold tested for tuberculosis with government serum not more than 60 days prior to date of sale, and passed as sound by a federal or state veterinarian or veterinarian deputized by state veterinarian, and copy of special authority from state veterinarian placed on file in the office of America's Shorthorn Breeders' Association, shall be considered free from tuberculosis, and no further guarantee given, but when sold subject to 60-day retest from date of sale, the purchaser shall keep said animals segregated, and have test made as heretofore provided.

Second Annual Sale of Velle Farm Herefords

Another sale of Herefords which will be of outstanding interest to Canadian Hereford breeders, will be held at the Velle Farms, Hereford Boulevard, near Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A., on September 30, 1919, when S. H. Velle, the noted Hereford breeder will put on his second annual sale of five bulls and 55 females.

The Velle farms were established in 1912, through the purchase of 20 select cows from the famous herd of Chas. Armour.

additions were made from the well-known herds of Robt. H. Hazlett and Warren I. McCray, and under the charge of George Robb, a master of the art of breeding and developing, the progress of this herd has been rapid and substantial.

Strong Anxiety blood is the standard of the Velle farm Herefords, and to secure greater concentration in this line of breeding, a number of females were obtained from the herds of A. B. Cook, Mousel Bros., and others.

Readers of The Guide will remember the success of the Cook herd, while on the Western Canadian fair circuit this summer. The first great sire at Velle Farms was that sire of champions, Bocaldo, \$62186, a line-bred Beau Brummel bull. Next came Peerless Prince by the grand champion Prince Rupert 8th. The get of Peerless Prince made a record average in our first annual sale and established his reputation as a sire of quality. The get of Bocaldo and Peerless Prince and the cows and heifers in calf to them will feature this second annual sale offering.

At the last American Royal Show, Mr. Velle purchased from Harris and Sons, Harris, Mo. (well known to Canadian breeders as the owner of the herd from which Frank Collicut got the great Gay Lad 16th, and Gay Lad 40th, two of the highest priced and most profitable sires which ever came to the Canadian West), Repeater 7th's Model, since renamed Kenilworth, for the record price of \$24,000. The pedigree of this grand young bull shows generation upon generation of championship blood, and his superb individuality is visible proof of the axiom that "like begets like." He has developed magnificently, and was made champion of the breed at Missouri state fair a couple of weeks ago.

In Masterpiece is one of the greatest prospects for a sire that the breed affords. Many who have seen him declared him to be, individually, the greatest son of Beau Mischief. Some very handsome offers have been refused for both Kenilworth and Masterpiece.

Forty-one cows, 14 open heifers and five bulls constitute the offering for this second annual sale. With few exceptions they are intensely Anxiety in breeding.

Every female of breeding age sells either with a calf at foot or safe in calf to our herd bulls.

No doubtful individuals are permitted to remain at Velle Farms. The careful weeding-out policy and the frequent use of the knife offers buyers Herefords as good as has yet been produced.

The sale catalogs with full particulars will be ready September 10. Write for it.

This sale is the first of the Kansas City Hereford sale series. Wallace and E. G. Good and R. C. Wilson, sell at Good Donald Farm, October 1. S. G. and J. E. Turner sell at Laurel Heights Farms, October 2; and O. G. Lee at Lee Farm, October 3.

Great Sale of Herefords

A sale which should be of particular interest to Canadian Hereford men, and more especially to the breeders of high-class "Whitefaces" in the West, will be held at the Good Donald Farm, near Grandview, Missouri, U.S.A., on Wednesday, October 1, 1919.

At this sale, Wallace and E. G. Good and R. C. Wilson, will offer three great Anxiety-bred head bulls; namely, Valiant Brummel, 727386, February 22, 1917, by Beau Valiant, 85115, out of Blanche, 542441. The sire of Beau Valiant is Beau Printer, and the sire of Blanche is Domino.

Also Good Donald 22nd, 716208, January 30, 1918, by Good Donald, by Sir Donald, out of Lady Elect, by Beau Elect; and Cardinal, 718559, March 10, 1918, by Beau Delaware, by Beau P., out of Oriole, by Beau M.

Canadian breeders who are looking for strongly Anxiety-bred bulls of outstanding individuality, to head their herds, will find this a great opportunity.

These bulls are bred in the purple, and their pedigrees are of the choicest. Valiant Brummel is straight Gudgell and Simpson breeding in every line of his pedigree.

A majority of the cows sold in the Good Donald sale last May were bred to this bull.

Good Donald 22nd is one of the best sons of the great Good Donald. Cardinal is an outstanding son of the great Beau Delaware.

The offering at this sale will consist of the selected tops from two of the leading herds of Anxiety-bred Herefords in the United States.

Only five bulls, including the three above mentioned, will be sold, but every one of them is an outstanding herd bull or herd bull prospect.

There will also be 17 cows of strong Anxiety breeding, all safe in calf, including some of the best breeding matrons in these herds.

Another great attraction will be 40 heifers, 13 bred and 27 open, and these are the produce of great Gudgell and Simpson cows.

We will have something more to say about these heifers in a future issue.

Write Messrs. Good at 460 Livestock Exchange, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A., for a catalog now.

This sale is part of the great Kansas City sale series. S. H. Velle will sell at Velle Farms, September 30, the above sale will take place the next day. S. G. and J. E. Turner will sell at Laurel Heights Farms, on October 2; and O. G. Lee will sell at Lee Farm, October 3. These farms are quite close to each other in one of the greatest Hereford breeding sections of the States, and are all within an hour's ride by auto of Kansas City.

Stinson—the real four plow tractor

The first Stinson manufactured plowed 100 acres of heavy black Red River Valley soil in 85 hours. This performance stands as a world's record; no tractor of any size or weight has equalled it. It was only possible because of wonderful efficiency and power-conserving construction. By setting the engine crosswise on the frame the gears are reduced to four, and a great waste eliminated compared with ordinary transmissions. The belt pulley operates direct from the engine, delivering every ounce of power.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers, after most thorough investigation and numerous tests, decided that the Stinson was the tractor best suited to Western needs. That the machines they have sold have more than made good may be gathered from the following extract from their letter:—

"Regarding the satisfaction the Stinson has given, might say that some of these men (list given) have operated their tractors almost continuously since they

bought them, and the amount of repairs required has been practically nil. The Beaver motor is at the top of the class so far as giving honest service, and the motor uses kerosene most economically. The whole tractor is better protected from dust than anything on the market.

"Further, in some tests made at University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, week ending Saturday, June 21, the motor was able to deliver on the brake 37.8 horsepower with motor running 1,000 revolutions per minute. The manufacturer does not object to this motor being run 1,200 r.p.m., and, therefore, we had 200 r.p.m. in reserve.

"At draw-bar work it pulled eighty sixteen-inch discs and delivered 21 horse-power draw-bar. The footing was of the worst, as it was very dry, and the ground was very loose on top, but it was able to make three miles per hour—the same motor speed as on the brake.

"In conclusion, might say that we do not know of any tractor in Saskatchewan that can give the farmer better general satisfaction."

Catalogues and full information will be forwarded on request by any of the distributors named in this advertisement.

Tractioneers LIMITED.

11 Notre Dame East
St. Boniface, WINNIPEG

Distributors and
Service Station
for the Province
of Manitoba

Saskatchewan Grain Growers'
Association - Regina, Sask.

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Service Station
for the Province
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Medicine Hat Alta.

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Service Station
for the Province
of Alberta

18-36
H.P.





*Vast Fuel Resources
in the Province
of Alberta*

COAL

ALBERTA'S GREAT NATURAL RESOURCE

During the latter months of last year the world's fuel supplies were being carefully reviewed with a view to increased production owing to the world shortage of coal.

It is remarkable, in face of this situation, that so little has been done to develop the vast fuel resources in the province of Alberta, where it is estimated that there are deposits of one thousand and sixty billion tons of coal.

Both the great classes of coal are mined in these coalfields, steam and domestic. The areas in which the steam coals are mined are the Crow's Nest Pass, Canmore, Mountain Park, and Pocahontas districts, while the domestic coals are mined in the Lethbridge, Drumheller and Edmonton districts.

It is only within recent years that any appreciable development of the coal industry has been carried on. The small extent of the development is to be regretted, not only on account of the fuel situation in general, but also that this industry is undoubtedly not only a national but even an Imperial source of power and energy, and its exploitation, in addition to being desirable as far as Western Canada is concerned, is also in the interests of the Empire as a whole—providing, as it does,

a field for the employment of a vast number of men (which, during the demobilization period, is a very considerable factor) and of considerable capital.

Alberta Coals Have Given Satisfaction

Proof of the statement is shown by the increased production from 346,649 tons in 1901 to 6,148,620 tons in 1918, while the number of men employed in 1918 was 10,209 as against 832 in 1901.

While the greater proportion of this increased output of coal has been taken in the three prairie provinces, which are, after all, only what might be termed the immediate home market, quite a considerable quantity is now being shipped into the United States for consumption there.



Government of the
Province of Alberta
The Mines Branch

MIDLAND COAL

The cheapest time to buy coal is during the summer. Large numbers will not buy during the cheapest season on account of lack of storage and consequent fear of deterioration. Coal can be safely stored in pits, dug large enough to contain your winter's supply, which may be covered with poles thatched with straw; a ditch should be dug around the pit to carry off the water and the coal will keep BETTER than if stored in the dealer's bins.

MIDLAND COLLIERIES
LIMITED
MIDLANDVALE - ALTA.



Manufactured LUMBER

You have to build this fall but crop conditions have made it difficult. Every cent you spend must be wisely spent. Write Cushing's. Their quotations will always be for best lumber at lowest possible prices.

All enquiries given personal supervision

SERVICE

Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers

Doors, Blinds, Glazed Sash, Plate and Window Glass, Leaded Art Glass, Church Windows, Hardwood Doors, Colonial Columns, Porch Work, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Cement, Building Papers, Grilles, Stairs, and Hardwood Finish

CUSHING BROS. LTD.

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BRANTFORD BINDER TWINE

ONLY has to be compared with others to recognize its superior quality. If your dealer does not carry one of these brands, write us for information.

BRANDS

Gilt Edge, 650 ft.
Gold Leaf, 600 ft.
Silver Leaf, 550 ft.
Maple Leaf, 500 ft.

BRANTFORD CORDAGE CO. LIMITED
BRANTFORD, ONT.

Fresh, rich, full-flavored tea
—the same every time

RED ROSE

TEA "is good tea"

Sold only in sealed packages



A Snug, Comfortable Suit.

When you slip into a suit of Watson's Spring Needle underwear, you feel "fitted" and comfortable. The action of the body is unhampered by a Watson garment which gives freely when the limbs are active.

All styles, all sizes and in various fabrics for men, women and children.

Watson's
UNDERWEAR

SPRING
NEEDLE
RIBBED
Mfg. W. Co.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY



Alberta Provincial Schools of Agriculture

—AT—
Claresholm, Olds, Vermilion

Offer Courses in:

AGRONOMY	FARM MANAGEMENT
LIVESTOCK HUSBANDRY	AND ECONOMICS
MECHANICS	COOKING
DAIRYING	SEWING
POULTRY	LAUNDRY
HORTICULTURE	NURSING
HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT AND SANITATION	

Courses extend over two Sessions and are free. Open to Boys and Girls who have reached sixteen years of age.

Re-open October 29, 1919.

CALENDARS UPON APPLICATION

W. J. STEPHEN, B.A., B.S.A., Principal, Claresholm.

F. S. GRIDDALE, B.S.A., Principal, Olds.

J. G. TAGGART, B.S.A., Principal, Vermilion.

A. E. MEYER, Superintendent, Edmonton

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL, Minister of
Agriculture, Edmonton

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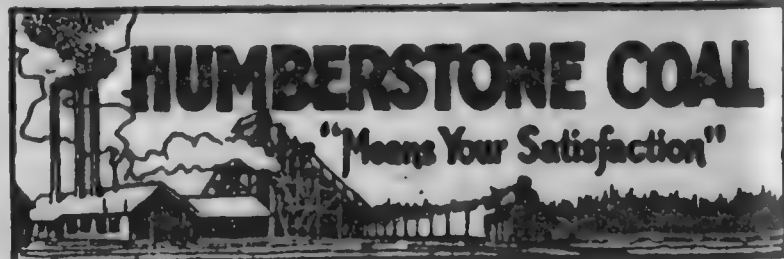
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EDMONTON

ALBERTA

The Value of Silage

Continued from Page 9

order that all might more fully prosper when favorable conditions return, which we hope will be the case next year. This point is made in connection with an address before an irrigation congress simply to show that we are actually bound together, and that the increased prosperity of any large section of the community is directly felt by all members and all classes of the community. Not only will the entire population in general profit greatly by the adoption of a silo-building program, and the individual farmers who erect silos feel at once the added stimulus of increased cash returns, but land values will immediately respond to the increased earning power which would result.

In some quarters of the Central States, where silos are in general use, land has been selling up to \$500 per acre. If we, on Alberta land, can produce eight to 12 tons of silage which has a feed value equal to corn (which crop is responsible for the high values just referred to), then we will at once begin to feel the effect of increasing land values in this country. It is not claimed that high values for land in themselves are a benefit, but they reflect the increased confidence of the owners of land in the earning power of their farms, and will mean increased prosperity throughout the country.

We are in a position to regard the silo as one of the factors which can be counted upon to contribute increasingly each year to the wealth-earning power of the country in general, and to the individual profits of enterprising landowners who first erect silos, in particular. The result of a general adoption by the farmers of the West, of a silo-building policy would be felt from one end of Canada to the other, since no scheme which will result in the increased prosperity of a large section of the country can be adopted without having its ramifications felt everywhere. I would, therefore, urge every progressive farmer who could contribute to the general welfare of the country by improving his own material condition, to erect a silo, thus making assurance of an annual profit doubly sure.

The certainty of satisfactory profits year by year will ensure a satisfied community, the members of which will build permanent homes upon the land with the idea of residing on the home farm during the course of their lifetime, and handing over to the succeeding generation a farm of greater value than when operations were first begun thereon. The contrast between this picture and the one too frequently realized in practice, of continuous grain-growing, a gradually exhausted soil, and a finally dissatisfied and discouraged owner, is vivid, and even they who are the victims of such extreme haste to accumulate wealth that they run, may read the lesson.



A Six-year-old Prince Cross-bred.
Grown on Indian Head Experimental Farm.

A Suggestion for Saving

CASH in the pocket encourages careless spending.

You will find it a much easier task to save if you keep your "Spending" money in a Savings Account with The Bank of Toronto. There it is safe and can be drawn upon when really needed.

A reluctance to draw from that account will grow upon you, and protect you from many needless expenditures.

Once the saving habit is acquired, the account, with its earnings of interest, will steadily grow to a substantial amount.

Many young men and women are working out this scheme with us to advantage.

It is a plan worthy of a trial.

THOS. F. HOW,
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THE BANK OF TORONTO

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Dependable Spark Plugs

have Quality, Service, Efficiency and Satisfaction "Built-in"

You need have no hesitancy in buying Spark Plugs with "Champion" on the insulators. Every one is absolutely guaranteed.

3450 Insulators have a "built in" quality that withstands excessive temperature changes, cylinder shock and vibration, to a far greater extent than our best previous insulators which gained for Champions a world wide reputation for dependability.

Champion dependability and efficiency have been paid an overwhelming tribute by the greatest automobile engineers in the world in their selection as regular factory equipment for Ford, Overland, Studebaker, Maxwell and over two hundred other makes of gasoline motors and engines.

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"Maxwell" for
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FARMERS' FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

Raise More Hogs



Every Farmer realizes the profits in Bacon Hogs at present prices.

The only question in his mind is, "Where can I get the money to buy brood sows and pigs to fatten?"

The Merchants Bank gladly makes loans to assist capable farmers in increasing their holdings of live stock.

Talk it over with the Manager.

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Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.

With its 27 Branches in Manitoba, 41 Branches in Saskatchewan, 69 Branches in Alberta, 8 Branches in British Columbia, 119 Branches in Ontario, 37 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia serves Rural Canada most effectively.

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Cattle For Sale on Terms

The Department of Agriculture of the Province of Saskatchewan, is purchasing good young grade breeding stock from farmers in the drought area of the province, for resale on easy terms to farmers who have sufficient feed. The department considers that it would be a calamity if any great number of young cattle were sent to the slaughter pens, and an exceptionally good opportunity is being offered to farmers who wish to build up their herds but are not financially in a position to buy breeding stock on the usual cash terms.

Full particulars as to the terms on which cattle are to be sold will be furnished on application.

Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

Farm Loans in Productive Districts

We have funds to lend on First Mortgage on improved, occupied farm property.

Full particulars from our agent in your district or

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Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN.

Owned and Operated by Farmers

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Insuring Farm Property only, at the lowest possible cost to the assured

As at	Insurance in Force	\$75,031,537.00
December	Assets	1,285,524.87
31st, 1918	Reserve for unearned premiums	78,004.29
	Number of Policies in Force	39,054

FARMERS: Why insure in small or weak Mutual Companies, when you can insure with the Wawanesa Mutual, the largest and strongest strictly Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada?

AGENTS IN ALL LOCALITIES

This Company has no connection with The Western Canada Mutual Fire Insurance Association, or any other combination of Mutual Companies.

Osler, Hammond & Nanton

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LANDS FOR SALE
COAL, WHOLESALE & RETAIL Nanton Bldg., Winnipeg

Business and Finance

The latest prices bid and asked on the Winnipeg Stock Exchange for the different issues of Victory Bonds are as follows:—

	Bid	Asked
1922	99½	100
1923	99½	100
1927	100	100½
1933	104½	104½
1937	100½	106

There were no offerings of the 1927 and 1937 issues.

When you sell your Victory Bonds there is added to the selling price the interest earned since the last interest date. The purchaser of the bond gets this back on the following interest date, the coupon which he then cashes representing the interest which he has paid to the seller and the interest which his money has earned from the date of purchase to the interest date.

The interest your money earns is yours. See that you get it. If you must sell bonds, deal with responsible brokers.

Profiteering and Living Costs

DRASTIC action has been taken against profiteering in United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and other countries. In Great Britain the bill which has just been rushed through parliament in three days creates 1,600 local tribunals for the work of hunting down profiteering traders, while the Board of Trade Department of the British government, centralized in London, with Sir Auckland Geddes at its head, is pursuing big combines and trusts. Instead of leaving the local tribunals to declare what they regard as unreasonable profits the House of Commons forced upon the ministry the pre-war rate of profits as the standard by which the rate of profiteering shall now be judged. The government is pledged to submit far-reaching legislation dealing with trusts and trade combinations when parliament reassembles in October. It is hoped that by that time the Supreme Economic Council of the League of Nations will have begun to indicate whether the democracies of the world can effectively combine on international lines to defeat trusts in food and raw materials.

Canada has no legislation corresponding to either the British legislation or the very severe sweeping and comprehensive action which is now on foot in the United States against profiteering.

The Board of Commerce

The new Board of Commerce, created by legislation passed at the close of the recent session of the Dominion parliament, is announced, is to have H. A. Robson, K.C. as its chairman. Mr. Robson's record as a superior court judge and as the first Public Utilities Commissioner for Manitoba, is such as to create public confidence in both his desire and his ability to do everything within his power to deal effectively with profiteering and help the reduction of the high cost of living. It gives general public satisfaction, too, that W. F. O'Connor, K.C., of the Department of Justice, at Ottawa, is to be assisted with Mr. Robson on the Board of Commerce. It was Mr. O'Connor who was responsible for the resolution of the profits made on bacon, after which he was transferred from that work of investigation to other work at Ottawa.

The public looks to the Board of Commerce to do real work. If the Board has not been given by parliament sufficient power of authority to do this work effectively, the country will look to the Board to make a plain statement in that regard made public, with a view to having the force of public opinion compel parliament at its next session to give the Board all the power and authority it needs in order to be able to do its work with full effectiveness.

International Exchange

The Canadian dollar is at a discount of four-and-a-half cents in the United States. The United States dollar is at a premium of four-and-a-half per cent. in Canada. That is to say, a Canadian dollar is worth 95½ cents in the United States, and a United States dollar is worth \$1.04½ here in Canada.

If you receive from across the international line a cheque for \$10 it is worth \$10.45 to you in Canada, less the 25 cents which a bank will charge you for exchange. If you want to send a cheque to the United States in payment of a debt of \$10 you will have to make it \$10.45.

On a cheque for \$100,000 from the United States, the discount would be

\$4,500. On a cheque for \$1,000,000 it would amount to \$45,000. The latter sum would be a tidy fortune, while the former, if it also were an addition instead of a subtraction, would be a nice profit on an importation of goods of the value mentioned.

When we take into consideration the larger operations, such as are involved in the payment of interest or principal on large government borrowings, we can see how quickly this discount of four-and-a-half per cent. will amount into figures which will embarrass finance ministers and add to the rate of taxation.

The Pound Sterling

Bad as it may be the situation with respect to the Canadian dollar, it is not nearly so bad as the position of Great Britain with respect to the pound sterling. Not long since the pound sterling was selling in New York at \$4.25. As the normal value of the pound sterling is \$4.86 it is clear that the discount was 61 cents, or somewhere in the vicinity of 14 per cent., as compared with four-and-a-half per cent. on the Canadian dollar.

Just consider what this would mean in the case of one operation alone. Next years falls due the Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000. Thirteen per cent. of this sum would be no less than \$65,000,000. That is to say, instead of having to pay back the amount borrowed, namely \$500,000,000, Great Britain would have to pay back \$565,000,000. As she probably did not receive the par amount of the loan when the flotation was made in 1915, it may easily be seen that operations of this nature, would soon run into enormous sums.

Value of the Franc

But Canadian and British money is not the only money which is at a discount in New York. French money is in worse shape than either. Normally, it takes a small fraction more than five francs to make one dollar. At present it takes more than seven of them to represent one dollar in New York. Roughly speaking, it is probably necessary for Paris to send par of about \$1.45 to pay a debt of \$1.00. The situation with respect to Italian money is much worse.

It is hard to say how German money would stand. It has just been announced that the United States may loan Germany \$100,000,000; but no comment has yet appeared with respect to the rate of exchange.

The Effect on Trade

The United States dollar is thus worth more than par, not only in Canada but in London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, and throughout Europe. It may be flattering to the United States to see its dollar at a premium compared with the currency of other nations, but it is not an aid to American export trade. The Canadian or British importer will not buy in the American market, where his money is so sharply discounted, if he can get what he wants in a country where exchange is more favorable to him. The Scottish Bankers' Magazine for July analyzes the situation accurately from the British point of view when it says:—

"It is obviously not to the interest of the American exporter that sterling should be allowed to depreciate too much, as the price of American goods to a British buyer would be prohibitive, and it was sound policy on our part to throw the stabilization of the exchange upon American shoulders. So far as one can see, the position will be rectified only by (1) increased production by Britain, and (2) the Americans buying British industrial and other securities."

Workmen's Injury Compensation

In a recent issue of The Guide attention was called to the fact that under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Manitoba farmers are exempt from liability for injury suffered by those in their employment engaged in purely agricultural work, but are not exempt from injury suffered by workmen whom they have engaged by the day for building work.

In regard to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Saskatchewan, it is to be pointed out that the provisions having reference to farmers are to be found in

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Reserve Funds.....17,000,000
Total Assets.....460,000,000

This Bank, with its large resources, and its chain of over 500 branches from Newfoundland to the Pacific Coast, offers a

Complete Banking Service

to the Canadian Farmer, Rancher, Dairyman, etc.

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As a Matter of Value

Trust company administration is cheaper than personal administration.

At the same expense it gives more effective and responsible service than anyone but a very exceptional personal executor can supply.

Write for our booklets.

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Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

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Saskatchewan Branch, Regina, Sask.

W. T. O'BRIGHTON, Manager,
Alberta Branch, Edmonton, Alta.

section 14 of that act, as follows:—

"Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, this act shall not apply to the employment of agriculture, nor to any work performed or machinery used on or about a farm or homestead for farm operations, or for the purpose of improving such farm or homestead; and for greater certainty, but so as not to restrict in any degree the generality of the foregoing words of this section, this act shall not apply to any of the following employments on a farm:—

"(a) Threshing, cleaning, crushing, grinding, or otherwise treating grain or sowing wheat, posts, lumber or for wheat and material or otherwise treating the same or the pressing of hay by any kind of machinery or motive power, and whether such machinery or motive power be portable or stationary, and whether the same be owned and operated by the farmer or farmers for whose purpose the same is being used, or by any other farmer or other person for gain, profit or reward.

"(b) The construction, repair or demolition of any farm building, windmill or other structure."

A letter from the office of the secretary of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta, enclosing a copy of the Workmen's Compensation Act of that province, points out that under that legislation a farmer doing building for himself does not come within the scope of the provisions of the act, but if he engages a contractor to erect a building for him such contractor is liable to comply with the requirement of the act, and if the contractor failed to do this the farmer, as the principal in the transaction, would be liable in this connection. His letter says further: "We would call your attention to the fact that persons carrying on building operations on their own premises in cities or towns in connection with an industry which does not come within the scope of our act are not required to forward payroll returns to the board, but if a contractor is engaged to conduct such building operations it is to the advantage of the principal to see that such contractor makes the necessary returns to the board, as, otherwise, the principal may be held liable."

Canada's Fall Wheat Yield

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of fall wheat in Canada, placing the figure at 28½ bushels, as compared with 19 bushels last year, and with 22½ bushels, which is the average for the ten-year period, 1909-1918. The yield per acre for 1919 is therefore the highest average on record, the previous record being 28½ bushels in 1915. Upon the harvested area of 797,750 acres, the total yield is 22,875,800 bushels, as compared with 7,942,800 bushels last year, and with 29,320,600 bushels, the record fall wheat yield of 1915. In Ontario, where the bulk of the fall wheat crop is produced, the total yield for 1919 is 21,762,000 bushels from 744,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 29½ bushels. Last year the Ontario yield was only 7,054,800 bushels from 362,616 acres, an average per acre of 19½ bushels.

Soldier Settlement Work

Approximately one million acres of free lands in the four western provinces have been taken up by returned soldiers in the past year. The Soldier Settlement Board reports that 3,768 soldier grant entries have been made in the four western provinces, as follows: Manitoba, 858; Saskatchewan, 1,124; Alberta, 1,702; British Columbia, 84. At 160 acres each this means 602,880 acres. About two-thirds of these soldiers have also exercised their right to take up homestead land. This means that 2,512 veterans have taken an additional 160 acres, amounting in all to 401,920 acres; the total being 1,004,800 acres.

The number of applications for qualification certificates received by the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada is 25,722, of which 19,558 were approved by the board.

The board had loaned \$19,578,822 for three purposes:—

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| (1) For the purchase of land | \$14,909,089 |
| (2) For the equipment of Dominion lands | 2,343,667 |
| (3) For the discharge of mortgages on farms already owned by soldier settlers | 2,326,066 |

Live Stock will Establish Our Future

Mr. H. S. Arkell, Canadian Live Stock Commissioner, before the Swine Breeders' Association at Ottawa, said: "Our future, financially and nationally, depends to a large extent upon development of our live stock industry. It is live stock that is going to establish our future."

This Bank is always ready to consider the needs of the farming community—and is prepared to loan to responsible farmers for buying and carrying cattle, etc.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

THE PIONEER BANK OF WESTERN CANADA

365A

INCREASE YOUR HERDS

Every farmer knows that cattle raising is a profitable business.

Don't let financial considerations stand in the way of increasing your herds. If an advance is necessary to buy stock or feed, consult our local Manager. He is in a position to advise and assist you.

313

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

152 Branches—57 Branches in Western Canada.

When You Handle Your Farm Machinery

—You Need Sturdy Work Clothing!



Clothing that will give you most protection over the longest period.

"King of the Road" Overalls

will give you most service. Made from the highest grade material, double stitched, strain points reinforced, detachable buttons on coat, others rivetted on. Highest grade workmanship throughout, and they cost no more than ordinary overalls.

Made of Stifel's Blue and White Striped Drill, also heavy Black and Blue Denim.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM!

R. J. Whitla & Company Limited
WINNIPEG



Ford

Announcement

FORD policy has always been one of progress.

We now announce a pronounced step forward.

Ford Touring Cars and Runabouts may still be purchased at the minimum price—Runabout \$660; Touring \$690.

Electric Starting and Lighting equipment will be supplied if desired, at \$100.00 extra.

Coupe \$975, Sedan \$1175 (Closed model prices include electric starting and lighting equipment).

If you wish demountable rims, tire carrier and non-skid tires on the rear, they will be supplied on closed cars only, at \$25 extra.

These prices are f. o. b. Ford, Ontario, and do not include War Tax.

Ford Motor Company of Canada
LIMITED
Ford, Ontario

Dr. Michael Clark on the Budget

Continued from Page 7

House that according to figures in the last edition of the Canadian Year Book, for 8,000,000 of people in Canada there are twice as many live pigs today as there are in Great Britain amongst 40,000,000 of people. Now, if there are only half the number of live pigs for 40,000,000 of people in England that there are in Canada for 8,000,000 of people it is something of a miracle that the price of bacon is kept as low in England as it is.

"How is it kept as low, or brought lower? By the simple fact that Britain brings it in; Britain brings bacon across the seas to her shores freely—she brings food in."

"The fact of the matter is that the tariff on foodstuffs in this country does little or no good to the producer. It does a great deal of harm to the consumer, and it builds up the fortunes of the middlemen—that is what the tariff does on foodstuffs in this country."

A Cattle Comparison

"I have cited a simple figure in regard to live pork. Now let me give the House the figure in regard to cattle. There are, or were when the figures were collected last for the Canadian Year Book, 7,500,000 head of cattle in Great Britain, with 40,000,000 of people; there were 6,500,000 head at the same date in Canada with 8,000,000 of people. Why should food be scarce in Canada? Six-and-a-half-millions of cattle as against 7,500,000 in Britain, and 8,000,000 people as compared with 40,000,000; and twice as many pigs in Canada for 8,000,000 of people!"

"There is only one answer: The food is being held from the people for exorbitant prices and the building up, beyond the dreams of avarice, of the fortunes of the middlemen."

"With the item in the amendment of the opposition, which calls for free food, I am in hearty agreement; and coming as I do from the West, I need scarcely add that I am in hearty agreement with free implements for the production of that food."

"Necessities of Life"

"But now I come to the clause in the amendment which needs interpretation. There is a clause in that amendment which calls for 'free necessities of life.' If it had stopped there it still would have needed interpretation to the extent of defining what you mean by 'a necessity of life.' Personally, I think coal is a necessity of life in a country where you have eight months of winter and the thermometer going sometimes to 60 degrees below zero. I think a good case can be made out in the argument that coal is a necessity of life. I do not think it would make much difference to a man whether he perishes for want of coal, or starves to death for want of food; I am not sure which I should choose if the dread alternative were offered to me."

"Then I believe in boots and shoes, and woolen and cotton clothing being necessities of life. Apart altogether from the decencies of life, the climate demands that we wear clothes in Canada for a great part of the year. They are necessities of life; so are boots and shoes; and I have yet to meet a Canadian who can give me a good reason why, at this moment, boots and shoes are absolutely free on the tariff of the United States, and have been carrying a duty of 30 and 35 per cent. in this country."

Hides, Iron and Steel

"There is nothing in the price of hides to account for it at the present moment, because the western farmer at the present time is practically giving his hides away. Being of benevolent disposition, I do not suppose he would mind that very much if the consumers got the benefit, but he is very decidedly up in arms when he sees the tremendous price that goes on to the hide between the time it leaves him, for little or nothing, and reaches the wearer of the boots."

"Cheap iron and steel would help not only the building of railroads but the easier production of mining, of agricultural and other classes of machinery, which are used in the productive industries which constitute so

R. S. ROBINSON

Established 1883
Capital \$250,000.00

BUYER AND REPORTER OF

Hides, Wool, Seneca Root Raw Furs and Peltries

I will pay the following high prices for immediate shipments:

Salted Beef Hides 28c-32c	Horse Hides, each \$7-\$12
Salted Kip Hides 35c-40c	Wool 43c-46c
Salted Calf Hides 55c-60c	Prime Seneca Root \$1-\$1.10

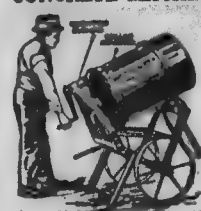
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CONCRETE MACHINERY FOR FARM USE



This latest-model Hand Mixer pays for itself in seven days. Write for Special Offer. Crushers, Brick, Block, Tile Machines, Power Mixers, etc. New and Second-hand Gas Engines. Wetliester Brothers Ltd., 180 G. Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada. Agents: Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. A. E. Hodgart, 1131 Broad Street, Seattle.

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much of the industries of young people like the people of Canada. Indeed, these are the very basic needs of a young country. If I wanted to argue this question further I should say that in Nova Scotia, where there is a large iron and steel industry, it will be safe to prophesy that if you had free trade tomorrow, Nova Scotia would benefit more in the development of her coal and iron industries by the amount of shipping that would ply to and from her shores than by being engaged in the production and selling of the iron and steel, and killing her shipping.

Income Taxation

"I think my hon. friend from Marquette (Mr. Grerar) mentioned yesterday comparative figures as between Canada and Great Britain in regard to income tax. I now quote only figures of two incomes. And I approach this subject with considerable diffidence because I came from the Old Country, and I have no right to set standards for Canadians, but I would fain have them set standards for themselves, because Canada's sons suffered just as Great Britain's sons suffered, Canada's sons fought just as Great Britain's sons fought, and I do not believe that the fathers and the mothers of Canada are one whit less willing to suffer in their pockets than are the fathers and mothers of Great Britain. In Great Britain a \$10,000 income today pays an income tax of \$2,775, and in Canada it pays \$590. There is a great disparity between those two figures, Mr. Speaker. A \$20,000 income in Canada pays \$1,990, while in Great Britain it pays \$5,775. As I say, I have no right to enforce this point any more than the figures do, but I should like to ask both sides of this House whether it is not our bounden duty as a parliament to give our people a chance of coming a little nearer to the British standards in this matter.

"We are asked: How are you going to raise revenue if you abolish tariffs? In the sub-amendment which I would have moved if the rules of the House would have allowed me, I intended to ask the Minister of Finance to impose a federal succession duty; and in this connection I do not compare this country with Great Britain, where they have very large duties, but with Australia, who also suffered with us in the battlefields.

A Comparison with Australia

"It is estimated by our chief statistician that the total wealth of Australia is \$8,000,000,000; Canada's wealth is \$19,000,000,000—a startling difference. It almost appears to me sometimes, Sir, as if this country were the happy hunting ground of capital, and I believe we have been taught such a lesson by this war, that our people are getting to know too much to allow that to go on. Australia raised last year by federal succession duty \$5,000,000; we raised nothing. By provincial succession duties Australia raised \$4,500,000, and we raised about the same.

"That is to say, if we had taxed ourselves by way of succession duty as heavily as Australia is doing, instead of \$4,500,000 of provincial succession duties only, we should have been taxed under this head for federal and provincial purposes \$25,000,000. And I point this out to my hon. friend the Minister of Finance with every desire to help him towards his next Budget as a line along \$20,000,000 that is going abegging.

"In the debate of 1915—because in every year of the war before the formation of union government in 1917 we actually had no land tax—I laid down the doctrine, which I am trying to inculcate today in my humble manner; in 1915 I pointed out that the year before Australia had raised \$13,500,000 by land tax; in 1915 we had not raised a cent. We have much better land and more of it than in Australia, and we have a larger population, have large amounts of land, as my hon. friend for Marquette so well pointed out yesterday, held in Western Canada by speculators, having its value augmented tremendously by the efforts of those who hold land in the neighborhood and live on it. And that ought, in the strenuous and terrible times succeeding this war, to be made the source of federal revenue for the purposes of looking after our soldiers, clearing our debt,



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and relieving our people of the tremendous burden they are bearing in the matter of the common necessities of life.

Unrest and Discontent

"We have been talking and are hearing a great deal about the unrest and the discontent there are in the country. It is these conditions that the government has the power to relieve that I want to impress upon them. It is these considerations that are burning themselves into the hearts and minds of our people, that are stirring up the discontent. Society was stirred to its foundations by this war, and it is today stirred to its foundations by the consideration that the cost of living is bringing the actual pinch to make ends meet into 75 to 80 per cent. of our homes, while the other 20 per cent. are living in luxury, which is flaunted everywhere.

"Society has been compared to a stream with two banks, and I try to visualise it as such today. On the one bank there are few inhabitants, comparatively, walking amidst flowers, riding in automobiles, dressed in the finest, occupying boxes at the theatres, having joy rides at home and pleasure trips abroad, lavishing in plenty beyond the description of words—on the other bank there is the great mass of the returned soldiers, the laboring people and the farmers getting up at early dawn and working until bedtime, and between the two banks there floats this sullen stream of discontent. On both banks every individual can say with the utmost truth: 'Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I return hither.'

Shocking Contrasts

"It is a terrible thing that in a country where there should be plenty there should be such disparity of fortune, and every right thinking man, whether he be in private life or in a public position, will reflect with greatest pleasure when he comes, as we have been reminded by recent events we shall all too soon come, to the end of life, on any efforts he has made, whether as an individual or as a legislator, to bridge that stream of discontent by bringing about, so far as law can do so, a greater equality of fortune amongst all the masses of our people.

"When that intrepid man from Australia, Hawker, with his equally intrepid companion, attempted his transatlantic flight amid the breathless excitement and expectation and hopes and sympathies of a world looking on, he could not do it from his own home in the southern seas. He had to come not far off from the shores of Canada to attempt his flight.

"Was there not in that an inspiration for us? Was there not a lesson for us in the fact? It is from the shores of Canada that this linking up process must be effected—a condition which will be one of the greatest compensations of the war. From these shores must come this linking up of all who speak the English language and understand and appreciate British institutions. It is from Canada, I reiterate, that all the linking up must originate. The little islands in the North sea held their hands out to us at the beginning of the war and they were readily and tightly clasped and held until, together, we carried the war to a successful conclusion.

"They are held out to us now again. We have a free market there for our goods. Five short days compass the journey between the two countries, and Canada's future greatness would receive a most tremendous impetus from this course. Our blood was mixed forever in union on the battlefields of Europe. We are united politically, and a rich blessing of material good, and future peace and glory not only of the Empire but of the world, await the party or the man who will unite us to Britain commercially."



The Countrywoman

Panic in Sugar

DURING the past few weeks there appears to have developed in Canada, Western Canada particularly, a serious shortage of sugar. Newspaper reports from various cities in the West are to the effect that white sugar is almost impossible to buy, some stating that brown sugar was served in restaurants for several days. It is the more serious that this is the canning season, and a failure to secure sugar for preserving purposes means that large quantities of fruit must waste. It affects not only those who preserve the abundance of small fruits which are found in some parts of this country as well as the small fruits grown in the gardens, but "makes or breaks" the fruit growers of British Columbia, whose fruit crop is just coming on the market. It gives another boost to the high cost of living, since if prairie people consume fruit next winter that fruit will have to be purchased from the canners.

Dr. McFall, cost of living commissioner, just before the work of his department was taken over by the new Board of Commerce, in his report said: "Sugar supplies in Canada are being artificially restricted and sugar prices are being unwarrantably advanced by combines and conspiracies which are absolutely pernicious and unlawful. Now that the canning season is here, when the housewife should be canning and preserving fruit, the people in control of our sugar have seized upon the opportunity to deal another blow to household canning and make the consumer still more dependent upon the big canning combine." The consuming public has heard rumors of combines of sugar refineries and canners before, and the statement of the cost of living commissioner is not reassuring. The Edmonton Free Press, a labor paper, makes this pertinent remark: "If the Dominion Bond Company controls some 78 per cent. of the canning industry of the country, and at the same time controls the sugar refineries, a little well-directed government action might unearth some combinations in restraint of trade and a big game in profiteering that would make previous revelations sink into insignificance."

The Financial Post, quoting from J. L. Rutledge, in the Canadian Grocer, refutes the charges made by Dr. McFall. The Post says: "It is true that there have been larger imports than usual, but it is true also that practically for the first time Canada has been reaching out for export business in sugar, and has obtained it." Dr. McFall says: "The attempt has been made to blame the shortage of refined sugar on excessive exports, but this is absolutely untrue as shown by the facts. The latest available records show that the excess of our imports over our exports is very much greater than usual; the sugar coming into Canada to stay is sufficient to supply decidedly more, not less, than our customary requirements." And so it goes through the whole list of alleged reasons for the sugar shortage, the commissioner makes certain charges, and the refiners in their interviews with the Canadian Grocer deny the truth of the statements, giving their reasons for so doing.

Certainly the Canadian housewife, who this time is the victim, should know the full truth of the situation. There is a work for the new Board of Commerce, and the Canadian housewives would do well to put the matter up to them. They are assured that sugar will be sent through shortly, but they know full well that the fruit crop, too, will be over shortly. Whatever is done it would appear that this time the housewife is a victim whether she will or not.

Guide's Attitude Criticized

Elsewhere on this page are extracts from a letter written to The Countrywoman, by Mrs. H. W. Dayton, of Virden, until this last year president of the Home Economics Society, and connected with almost every activity in which the women of the West have

been engaged. Mrs. Dayton is at present provincial vice-president for Manitoba of the National Council of Women. Mrs. Dayton criticizes very thoroughly a recent editorial of The Countrywoman on the annual meeting of the National Council held in Regina. It is a regret that space will not permit the entire letter to be published.

On reading again the editorial in question, and comparing it with the copy, there is this correction to make, the word "renovating" should be substituted for the word "removing," in the following sentence: "There is no hope, therefore, of removing (renovating) the National Council machinery until one and possibly two of these members have been laid where proxies cannot corrupt, nor antiquated ideas break through and fossilize."

Mrs. Dayton's letter is notable in this that it deals largely with the past. The Guide has no issue with Mrs. Dayton on that score. It agrees that the National Council in its 25

Mrs. Dayton's Letter

My attention has repeatedly been drawn to the unfairness of your articles re the National Council of Women, and recently to that in your issue of July 9, in which you condemn that body to oblivion in a very summary manner indeed. Constructive criticism is a benefit to both individuals and organizations, but throughout your article I find only the spirit of destructive criticism which never yet helped anybody. Knowing many of the leaders of the women grain growers I cannot think you voice their opinion, but if you do you are voicing the opinion of a very young organization to so bitterly condemn the National Council of Women, which has for over a quarter of a century done such splendid work and held forth such fine ideals for Canadian womanhood, in much of which the women of the West have shared whether they have realized it or not. What about the work of the Victorian Order of Nurses (in-

standing. Anyone knowing these women and their work would not presume to say as you have done, that, "None of their reports come within 40 miles of what might be expected." Whom, I would like to ask, would you suggest to take their places?

You speak of time wasted, "Pity 'tis, 'tis true," but I would like to ask if you ever saw a convention of either men or women that didn't waste time? Did you ever listen to debates, either in the federal or local houses? I notice in today's papers where the United Farmers of Alberta took up a whole morning discussing trivialities, chief of which was whether or not they would admit the press.

Too much praise could not be given to Mrs. McWilliams, convener of committee on constitution, for the patient and able presentation of her report, and I regret that it was not adopted almost in toto, there is no doubt of the abuse of the proxy system, which was the chief bone of contention (tho' I see the Great War Veterans used it at their Montreal meeting). I would vote every time for its complete elimination. At the same time I am convinced that the women who carried proxies were just as sincere as those who did not. They believe it has helped to promote interest and give representation in the work of the council to those unable to attend in the past, and are loth to see this excluded in the future. I have faith enough in these women to believe that when they see that the continuance of the proxy vote is detrimental to the best interest of the council they will lead the way in destroying it, and I am sure that steps will be taken at the next executive meeting to reconsider this matter. This may need patience on the part of the younger members of the council, but the best things are not accomplished in a hurry, and fortunately, or unfortunately (I am not sure which), it is against the law to chloroform people at sixty (as per Dr. Osler), otherwise some of us would soon vanish.

You say that the council has no reason for its existence. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that if the National Council of Women had accomplished nothing but the bringing of the women of the East and West to a better understanding it had been most worth while. But as I have already shown, this is only one of its many accomplishments. Then I.O.D.E., one of the finest women's organizations we have, which, on account of a misunderstanding withdrew last year, must have felt the need of its existence, when this year it applied for re-affiliation. I believe there is a great future before this most democratic (instead of reactionary as you say) body of women, representing as it does, practically every view-point of the women of the Dominion. The Women's National Parliament, like our parliament of men, is very imperfect, yet needed for many reasons, chief among which perhaps, is to educate, enlarge, and enrich the mental horizon of Canadian womanhood, many of whom on account of isolation and the hardships inseparable from pioneer life are in danger of becoming narrow of vision by revolving only in their own little circle, thinking chiefly often only of their own peculiar aims and interests.

The allies had to get together and come to a better understanding before they had success in the war, and Canadian womanhood for the furtherance of all our boys died to preserve for us and for the welfare of this wonderful land, need to do likewise. There is a great work awaiting women, pressing upon us from all sides; let us seek the strength gained by union in the National Council of Women, and then, through our federation with the women of the League of Nations, use our influence by God's help through all women to give the world a second chance in this wonderful new age now opening before us.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. H. W.) REBECCA DAYTON,
Virden, Man.



Sewing Short Course at Ninette

years of existence has done a signal work in the interests of the women of Canada. Possibly no other organization can point to such a record of achievement. But the National Council, or any other organization, cannot afford to live on its record of the past. If it would be worth while it must be grappling with the problems that face it today, and prepare for those of tomorrow. The Guide's representative at the convention in Regina, was concerned with the work of that convention, and the efficacy of the council machinery through its convention to deal with the work confronting the women of Canada today, and not at all with its work for the 25 years preceding.

Coming to reports of conveners, Mrs. Dayton states that they are the most valuable she has ever heard. They were very fine addresses, but for the most part, they were reports of nothing at all. She mentions first that of the convener of Natural Resources. It will illustrate the point. There can be no question that it was a particularly fine eulogy of the wonderful resources of Canada, particularly of British Columbia. But what the governments of Canada have been doing with the natural resources, or what the people of Canada would have the governments do were not a part of the address. Needless to say the biggest feature that has developed regarding natural resources has been the persistent effort of the people of Saskatchewan and Alberta, through their provincial governments to have ceded to them by the Dominion government their own natural resources. Not the slightest indication of a policy on this or any other point was suggested in the convener's address.

The Guide holds no brief for the conduct of the business of the United Farmers of Alberta, and if The Guide recognized the need for criticism of an undue waste of time, its past records would indicate that it would not hesitate to criticize.

initiated by the National Council of Women) which has carried its beneficent work to many of the most remote prairie homes? What about better laws for the protection of women and children which has been one of its chief concerns? The establishment of juvenile courts, police matrons, women police courts and women judges, women on school boards, for which the need is great, and directly through its efforts the introduction of manual training into the schools of Ontario and Nova Scotia, now spread to every province in the Dominion and this year has seen success crown its years of effort to secure a federal department of health, including child welfare bureau. It has used, and is still using, its tremendous power for prohibition. Space forbids me to mention the numberless ways in which the National Council has been a benefit to the women of the whole Dominion.

It is no exaggeration to say that there is scarcely a work of any kind that the women of Canada can point to with pride that has not been either initiated or strengthened by the National Council of Women. Perhaps its greatest asset is its ability to bring the helpful work of the women of one province to the attention of others and then to throw its united strength towards its accomplishment for the womanhood of the whole Dominion.

The reports of the standing committee were, this year, the most valuable I have ever heard, coming from such women as Mrs. Ralph Smith, chosen as her deceased husband's successor to represent labor in the B.C. Parliament; Prof. Carrie Derrick, of McGill University; Miss Gunn, president of the National Association of Trained Nurses, on the possibility of securing a sufficient nursing service for the whole of Canada; Dr. Stowe Gullen, whose work helped to prepare the way for women in medicine; Mrs. L. A. Hamilton; Mrs. Robson, chairman of the women's repatriation committee, and others of equal

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Farm Women's Clubs

Two Energetic Sections

THE semi-annual reports received to date are most encouraging and show great activity along the four special lines of work that are being undertaken this year by our women's sections, namely, enlisting the young people as associate members, working for better facilities for the rural districts, studying the dower law and wills, and adopting new Canadian schools.

Nothing is quite so encouraging to the workers at the Central office as to receive reports fully filled in, especially when these reports are brim full of work accomplished. All honor is due to Springhill for taking the lead in forwarding the semi-annual returns, and to Harlington, who follows nobly as the second in order. These sections have real live members, as is shown by their returns.

Springhill, with a membership of 17, is endeavoring to enlist the interest of the young people in social work. Better medical facilities are receiving special attention, the women devoting a great deal of their time and energy to the raising of funds for a nurse's home. Recognizing their responsibility as enfranchised citizens these women are also making a study of some of the present day problems including the tariff. When the voters' lists are thrown open for revision the names of the women in this section will not be found wanting.

Harlington, with 15 paid-up members, has a full program mapped out for the young people. They are contributing music for local meetings, helping in discussions, and aiding in concert work. A live board is undertaking the direction of various phases of community work by improving the cemetery grounds, planning the care of a ward in a local hospital, and providing a suitable cover for the community piano. Not only are they leading in the development of their own district but they are lending a helping-hand in the work of making citizens of the new Canadians. They have adopted a new Canadian school, and are hoping to be of great assistance to the soldier's wife who is engaged not only in teaching day school and Sunday school, but also in caring for her little family at home. The members of this section are endeavoring to prepare themselves to cast the ballot intelligently by making a study of the topics of the day and matters that are likely to be outstanding at the next election.

Too much praise cannot be given to the women of these sections nor to all the busy farm women who are taking the broader view of life, and are striving not only to better their own home but to do their bit in the uplift of the community.—Mabel E. Finch, provincial secretary, Manitoba W.S.G.G.A.

Oakville Grows

We have on more than one occasion been asked the secret of success of the Oakville W.S.G.G.A. We have no secret, and any measure of success we may have we feel is due to co-operation and organization. It is really wonderful the way people have co-operated with us. We have only to forward a plan for the betterment of the community or for patriotic work and ask the aid of the district when we find every one is so willing to help us, and, of course, the women's section is always willing to help in any cause when asked.

The last two years the town cemetery committee has consulted us with regard to our cemetery day so that they might co-operate with us. In this way we get a larger amount of work done. Our school teachers, when getting up an entertainment, ask our aid, and on May 23, we helped furnish and serve lunch to over 200 people. Again, to show that we have co-operation we decided in March to hold a patriotic auction sale

a fourth made the case to hold 200 books. We sent for three of the McGill Loan Libraries and a number of books have been donated. Besides, some of the ladies who had a number of the latest books, circulated them, charging ten cents for each reading. All the funds were given to the library amounting to about \$14.

We have done a large amount of Red Cross work, besides sending away a large sum for relief work, have supported a prisoner of war for one year, purchased a wheel chair, and voted at our last meeting \$50 for the French Refuge Fund. The number of boxes sent to our soldier boys have been nearly 300.

Our largest membership was last year, when a prize was given to the one securing the largest number of members. Our number then was 56, this year it is 39 to date. Our officers are: Hon. president, Mrs. J. S. Wood; president, Mrs. Blight; first vice-president, Mrs. Bray; second vice-president, Mrs. Cones; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Moxham; patriotic secretary, Mrs. F.

Staples; press reporter, Mrs. Smalley; directors, Miss Morrow, Miss Christie, Mrs. Haldy, Mrs. Maloney, Miss Lloyd and Mrs. Metcalfe.—Mrs. Moxham, secretary, Oakville, W.S.G.G.A.

Royallen Does Well

This is the first report of the Royallen W.S.G.G.A. to the Central office. Owing to influenza in the winter and busy times in the summer our meetings have been few. At our first meeting, held on March

7, we completed our Red Cross work which consisted of 20 suits of pyjamas, ten day shirts, ten dressing gowns, four dozen handkerchiefs, four pairs of bed socks, ten personal property bags, and 65 pairs of socks.

At our next meeting, held at Mrs. Dickson's on March 26, Mrs. Wm. Little gave an interesting and instructive paper on Women and the Franchise. An open discussion was also held on How the Tariff Affects Farmers' Wives.

At the meeting held at Mrs. Geo. Mains', we decided to donate a 12-dozen crate of eggs to the Manitoba War Relief Fund for France.

On May 17 our meeting was addressed by Miss Finch, provincial secretary of the W.S.G.G.A., who gave us many new and instructive ideas. We decided at this meeting to send our secretary to the secretaries' conference held in Winnipeg, on June 3 and 4.

We had with us at our next meeting, held at Mrs. Murton's, on May 21, a Red Cross nurse, Miss Ekin, who had been at the front for nearly four years. She told us many interesting things about her work and answered our many questions as to how our Red Cross work was carried on, and how the parcels and sewing were welcomed.

A picnic was our next business. This



The Chantauqua has its Social Value as well as Educational and Entertaining. It is the one annual opportunity to meet with neighbors from afar. A scene during Chantauqua week at Edmonton, Alberta.

of goods. We sent a descriptive account to our local paper asking for donations, and you should have seen the amount of goods sent in—all kinds of farm products, cooking, sewing, etc. We also offered a prize for the best article made from a flour sack, said article to be donated to the sale. So many things came in that we gave three prizes instead of one. Between the sale and luncheon, for which a silver collection was taken, about \$150 was realized. Half of this was forwarded to the Children's Aid of Winnipeg.

As regards organization, the agricultural college gave us a ten days' course in gas engines, etc., so we gave a banquet as a compliment to the teachers and students. We organized our committees and went to work. The following is a sample: Table committee, responsible for setting of tables, meats and salads, bread, pie, cake, cream, tea and sugar. Waiters' committee, responsible for tables, dishes, etc., pickles, tarts, jellies and smaller articles. Carving committee, responsible for cutting cake, meats, etc. All the provisions were donated, a good program provided, and the evening proved a great success.

The last thing we have undertaken is a community library. Three business men of the town donated material, while



The Automobile has made Attendance at the Chantauqua possible to Farmers from a Wide Radius. Scene during Chantauqua at Elbow, Sask.

was held at the home of Mrs. F. Howell, and proved a great success. After the prize money was paid out the sum of \$21.15 remained for our treasury.

June 18, which was our last meeting was held at Mrs. F. Noton's. At it we decided to adopt a new Canadian school. The secretary was instructed to write for information on this matter. We are looking forward with great pleasure to the work of helping make citizens of the new Canadians.—Elma Tait, secretary, Royallen, W.S.G.G.A.

Eight women form this section. This shows what eight women can do!—M. E. F.

Rounthwaite Section

The Rounthwaite Women's Section which was organized in the spring, has held four monthly meetings, one directors' and one special meeting. Thirty members are now enrolled and are actively at work.

The monthly meeting in June was held in the Grain Growers' Hall, in Rounthwaite, in company with the men who were having two speakers, Mr. Hoey, of Chater, and Mr. McKenzie, of Brandon. Very interesting addresses were given by these gentlemen, who spoke on the Farmers' Platform and the necessity of the farmers nominating a candidate from amongst themselves. There was a good turn out of both ladies and gentlemen. After the addresses a general discussion followed and delegates to the Oak Lake convention were then elected. Mr. Harris and Jas. Davidson were appointed to represent the men and Mrs. Dalton and Mrs. Reid, the ladies. After the meeting the ladies served refreshments. A short time was then spent by the ladies in arranging orders for fruit which were to be gotten from Mr. Pollock, of Summerland, B.C.

The next monthly meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Wheeler, on July 16. Twenty ladies were present. The meeting opened by the singing of the National Anthem. The roll call and minutes of the last meeting were then read by the secretary, Miss Bertram, after which Mrs. Chester Clark read a very interesting report written by the secretary, of the secretaries' conference in Winnipeg. A solo entitled "Hit the Trail That Leads to Mother" was then sung very sweetly by Miss Margaret Davidson. Mrs. Granger gave a paper on How to Keep the Young Folks Interested, which was very much to the point as well as interesting. Then came our delegates' report to the convention, read by Mrs. Dalton, after which the business of the month was taken up.

The advisability of having a district nurse visit our schools was discussed at some length, and two ladies were appointed from each school district to attend the school meeting on Monday, July 28, to lay the matter before the trustees. A very lengthy discussion then took place as to what authority the directors had. This question was not satisfactorily settled, and we thought it advisable to have our secretary write to Miss Finch for information on this subject. The matter will be discussed at the next meeting. Cake and ice cream were then served by the hostess, after which the meeting adjourned.

The program prepared by our women's section from August to December is as follows: August—National Anthem, roll call, reading of minutes, musical item by Mrs. Granger, paper on Canning by Mrs. J. Graham, paper on School Lunches by Miss Elsie MacKay, and business. September—National Anthem, roll call, minutes, reading by Mrs. Chester Clark, paper on Pickling by Mrs. Oliver, solo by Miss Elder, and business. October—National Anthem, roll call, minutes, solo by Mrs. S. Hawkins, paper on Improvement of the Rural School by Miss A. Griffith, and business. November—National Anthem, roll call, minutes, musical item by Miss Watson, paper on Children's Clothing by Mrs. Dalton, and business. December—Annual meeting.—Mrs. Frank Graham, press reporter, Rounthwaite, W.S.G.G.A.

Younstown local U.F.W.A. has recently put on a very successful sale of cookery in connection with a concert, \$43.50 being the gratifying return for the evening.—Miss Margaret Goodbrand, secretary.



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BY OVEN TEST

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"

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FULL HEAT WHERE YOU WANT IT



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in the house,
that's a job done
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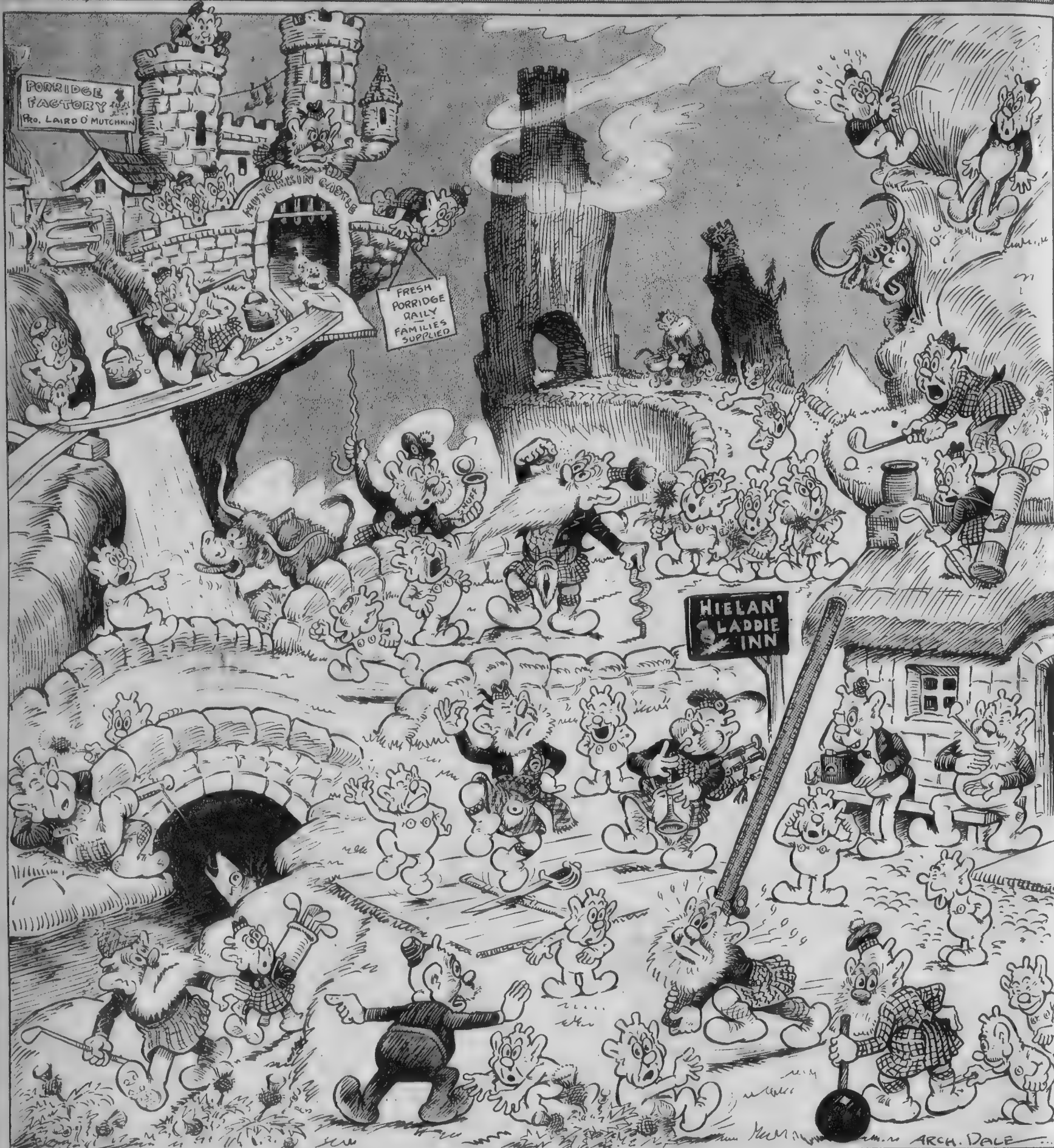
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Real Seville
Orange
Marmalade

All Orange and Sugar—
No camouflaging.
Bottled with care in Silver Pans.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

THE DOO DADS AMONG THE KILTIES



AS SOON as the Doo Dads got out to sea in their fine big ship, they found that it sailed very well, so they decided to make a journey around the world, and to visit the Doo Dads of all the different countries. Their first visit was to the Kilties, who are entertaining them with true Highland hospitality. As a compliment to their hosts, old Doc. Sawbones has donned the kilt. He is also showing his good manners by taking a pinch of snuff from the old Kiltie with the crooked stick. The young Doo Dad in front of him must have got a sniff of it, for see how he is sneezing. The Laird o' Mutchkin seems to be the only Kiltie who does not welcome the strangers. See how he is glaring at them. Like many of the Kilties of ancient family he is very poor and has turned his castle into a porridge factory. He has worked up a fine trade for the Kilties think there is nothing like porridge for feeding their brave lads on. Perhaps the Laird is wondering if there will be enough porridge to go around now that there are so many visitors. Those three Doo Dads behind old Doc. have been out gathering the thistle, which is the Kilties' national flower. Roly and Poly, like the daring young rascals they are, have been climbing the steepest cliff they could find.

The chief entertainment for the visitors is in front of the Heilan' Laddie Inn. One of the Kilties is providing stirring music with his bagpipes while another is performing the sword dance. See how the mischievous young Doo Dad is imitating the dancer. The Kilties are also indulging in some of their national sports. One is tossing the caber and another one is ready to throw the hammer. Flannel Feet, the Cop, is very much excited. He is afraid that the caber will crack the skulls of the golf player and his caddie. Away back on the cliff behind the Heilan' Laddie Inn you will see the other golfer, who is just ready for a shot. Sleepy Sam has heard of the wonderful salmon fishing in the Burn o' Bullochies. He has tied the fishing line to his wooden leg, but as you might expect, he has gone to sleep in the cool shade of the Brig o' Bullochies. If he doesn't wake up that fine big salmon will pull him in and give him a good ducking. Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, is taking a snapshot of the sports to take back with him to the Wonderland of Doo. It will be a souvenir of the fine time the Doo Dads had in the land of the Kilties. Wouldn't you like to be with the Doo Dads on their big trip and enjoy the hospitality that is being showered upon them?



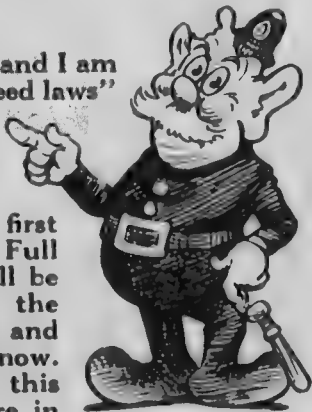
I am Doc. Sawbones, the famous Doctor of the Wonderland of Doo. When Poly was thrown from the great grasshopper I was on hand to patch him up; when Flannel Feet was run over by the racing mouse I put his arm in splints; when the red ant attacked Percy Haw Haw I applied the plaster; on the first of July, when the fireworks exploded unexpectedly, I poured arnica on the victims. Whenever an accident occurs in the Wonderland of Doo I am always on hand with my saw, my kit, my castor oil and condiments. I am the great Doc. Sawbones, and I say laugh and grow fat—keep smiling and the world is yours.

I am Percy Haw Haw, Arch Dale's Pet Doo Dad. Doc. Sawbones is my doctor. All my life I have followed his advice and I am wealthy, healthy and popular. Doc. says keep smiling and I say so too. Why? Because by so doing you will grow up healthy, wealthy and wise. How? Ah! that's the point. The famous Doo Dad pictures, over 50 of them, and the intensely interesting Doo Dad stories, the kind you see each week in The Guide, have been assembled and published in book form. Get a copy of this book and you will find a dozen laughs on each page, enough for one a day for nearly two years and they never grow old.



I am Sleepy Sam, but I say, "wake up" quick, for the wonderful Doo Dad Pictures have been published in book form on paper that is especially suited for coloring by young folks and with every book a box of crayons is sent, so that all of the 100,000 or more children that will want a copy of this unusual book can dress the Doo Dads up in their Sunday clothes. Wake up, say I, and act quick or you may not be able to get a copy of the first edition of the big 95-page Doo Dad Book with a Doo Dad picture on every page. You must send the coupon to The Guide.

I am Flannel Feet, the Doo Dad Cop, and I am here to tell you that there are no "speed laws" in the Wonderland of Doo. Arch Dale's big 95-page Doo Dad Book, with a picture on every page, is the one book that every boy and girl will want and if you get a copy of the first edition you will have to hurry up. Full particulars of how to get a copy will be sent to any person who will fill in the information on the coupon below and mail it to The Guide. But do this now. Cut out the coupon before you turn this page and mail it the first time you are in town. Speed up. The ones who get their coupons in first will likely get the first copies of the Doo Dad book. They are ready to mail. Clip the coupon NOW.



COUPON

Key 2

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:—I would like to have a copy of Arch Dale's 95-page Doo Dad Book, "The Doo Dads in the Wonderland of Doo." Without any obligation on my part send me full particulars by return of mail.

Signed

Age

P. O.

Boy or girl

Prov.



Bubble Grains

PUFFED Wheat and Rice are whole grains puffed to eight times normal size. They taste like food confections—like nut-meats puffed and toasted. But they are scientific foods created by Prof. A. P. Anderson.

Flimsy—Flavory

THEY are so thin, so fragile, that they seem like fairy foods. Yet the very utmost in a food for children is Puffed Wheat in milk. If you want a child to love whole-grain foods this is the way to serve them.



We Explode

The Wheat, So Every Atom Feeds

THESE wheat bubbles are created by internal steam explosion. We cause in each kernel more than 100 million explosions—one to every food cell.

The purpose is to fit the grains for easy, complete digestion. And to make every element available as food.

So Puffed Grains are ideal foods for any hungry hour. Not for mealtime only, but between meals. Crisp and douse with melted butter and let children eat them like peanuts.

Mix in every dish of fruit. Serve in every bowl of milk. Scatter like nut-meats on ice cream. Serve in soups.



The Night Dish



Mix With Fruit

Puffed Wheat Puffed Rice

Bubble Grains—Puffed to Eight Times Normal Size

Sole Makers

The Quaker Oats Company

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By shipping direct you save both time and money and utilizing our sample market does not cost you one cent additional.



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24 to 72 HOURS SAVED

TO FARMERS:
We will send you circular outlining full details regarding new wheat control.
WRITE US FOR ONE



Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange

(Canada's Leading Sample Market)

THE Government has announced control of the wheat crop of 1919, same to be handled by the Canadian Wheat Board.

The Canadian Wheat Board is going to utilize the existing grain trade machinery to handle the crop.

You can, therefore, ship your grain, as in former years, either through the elevator, over the loading platform, or through track buyers, or commission merchants.

If you utilize a country elevator, you have the right under the Canada Grain Act to bill your car out and advise such agent as you instruct. In other words, you do not have to sell to the country elevator.

Government control will prohibit you receiving premiums over fixed prices on wheat. Our members, however, are still in the market for oats, barley, flax, rye, etc., and by shipping to this sample market you will be sure of good premiums over the grade price.

The Fort William market is the best coarse grain market in Canada, as many of our members specialize in the sacking of oats, barley and other grains for feed purposes, etc.

Ship your grain direct to one of our members, and you will be sure of the following efficient services:-

- 1.—Secure prevailing premiums.
- 2.—Your agent will examine car on arrival as to physical condition, such as leaks, etc.
- 3.—He will watch carefully the weight and grade.
- 4.—He will make final out-turns to you at least twenty-four hours quicker than any agent elsewhere.

FREE.—A set of seven educational circulars, explaining the rights of the producer under the Canada Grain Act. You should have them. Send a postal card to us and we will mail them to any address. Also don't forget the circular on the new wheat control. Write us for these.

C. BIRKETT, Secretary

GRAIN EXCHANGE, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Some Firms doing business in our Exchange:-

Merchants Grain Company Limited.
N. M. Paterson and Company.
Fort William Grain Company Limited.
Bole Grain Company.
Davidson and Smith.

Mutual Elevator Company.
Service Grain Company Limited.
Terminal Grain Company Limited.
M. Sellers and Son.
Dwyer Elevator Company Limited.

Canadian Feed Manufacturing Company.
Muirhead-Bole Elevator Company Ltd.
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Private Elevator. Capacity, 250,000 Bus.

SPECIALTIES:
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Grain Commission Merchants

609-613 Grain Exchange Building

WINNIPEG, MAN.

OWING to the decision of the Dominion Government to control the marketing of our western wheat this year, the Grain Grower needs, more than ever, the services of a competent and reliable commission firm to act as his agent. Ship cars to Fort William and Port Arthur as usual; forward shipping bills to us, and receive immediate advances on them, and we will attend to the business otherwise. References: Union Bank of Canada and branches.

Thompson, Sons & Co.

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701-703 Grain Exchange - WINNIPEG

CREOSOTED Round Fence Posts

Will last a lifetime
Cost not more than
Round Cedar

Ask for prices in car lots, delivered, or in smaller lots, f.o.b. Calgary.

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The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply—

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, August, 22, 1919.
WHEAT—The Canada Wheat Board has issued regulations for the handling of the 1919 wheat crop, and fixing the initial payment on account for one northern at \$2.15; two northern at \$2.12; and three northern at \$2.08 basis, in store Fort William or Port Arthur.

OATS—The level of prices has varied very little during the present week. Business is limited in volume by the small amount of offerings. The old crop is pretty well disposed of and new crop oats have not begun to move. Premiums for cash stocks of coarse grains are being paid in all markets.

BARLEY—There has been very little doing during the week, and prices have not fluctuated much. There have been some small deliveries of new crop at country markets but no volume of movement to terminals.

FLAX—Trade in this commodity is very light. The cash demand continues good, although the price of 1 N.W. is five cents lower. Future delivery price is 18 cents down since a week ago.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	18	19	20	21	22	23	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
Oct. 85	86	85	86	86	86	85	86	84
Dec. 81	82	82	82	82	81	82	81	81
Barley—								
Oct. 129	131	129	130	130	129	131		
Dec. 123	126	124	125	125	124	125		
Flax—								
Oct. 550	549	542	541	540	537	557	421	
Dec. 510	509	507	507	507	507	517	410	

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending August 20 was as follows—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	251	31,577	2,982
	Oats	6,085	44,362	78,012
	Barley	664		1,772
	Flax			
Moose Jaw	Wheat		7,153	7,249
	Oats		20,143	72,335
	Barley		1,177	6,114
	Flax		1,145	1,364
	Rye			112

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, August 21.

OATS—Market steady with good demand. No. 3 white 1 cent under September for poor new to 3 cents over for heavy old oats. No. 3 white closed at 69 cents to 73 cents; No. 4 white oats at 66 to 70 cents.

RYE—Firm with a good demand; No. 2 at October price mainly. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.52.

BARLEY—Demand quiet and market 1 cent to 2 cents lower for medium and top grades; easy to 1 cent lower for low grades. Prices closed at \$1.15 to \$1.30.

FLAXSEED—Steady; No. 1 spot and to arrive 5 cents to 6 cents over Duluth September; No. 1 seed closed at \$6.00 to \$6.02 on spot and to arrive.

The Livestock Market

A study of market conditions for the past week does not help much to predict the trend of prices. The American markets particularly are quite sensitive, rise and drop following each other closely, as buyers feel the pressure of varying factors which regulate prices. The determined effort all over the world to bring down the cost of living and world-wide labor unrest have made packers unwilling to carry large stocks, and many lots have gone from day to day without sale in the southern markets. During the race riots in Chicago, shippers were advised to hold back in order to prevent railway and stockyard congestion. This has meant irregular receipts, which have grown greatly during the last few days. Chicago cattle dropped a dollar during the week. The biggest feature of the week's trading was the drop of \$2.50 on pork, which is at a lower level today than it has been for many months. Packers give as a reason a diminished outlet for fresh pork. The receipts of sheep have been heavy, but in spite of this these prices are the only ones to maintain the level of the preceding week. Montana and Idaho, two of the leading sheep states, have suffered from the same drought as Alberta, and the condition of the range have been responsible for the heavy shipping. The influence of the American decline on beef and pork is evident in comparing Winnipeg prices of today with those of last week.

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited report:—Receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending August 19, 1919, as follows:—Cattle, 9,200; calves, 458; hogs, 2,254; sheep, 2,385.

The run of stock during the past week has been considerably heavier than last week. This, together with the bad break in prices on the Chicago market, has had a weakening effect on our Canadian markets. Prices on all beef stuff is quotable at least 50 cents lower than last week, with select hogs \$2.50 lower.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, August 18 to August 23 inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS ExlFd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Aug. 18	182	89	88	88	87	85	136	131	123	123	600	...	491	142
19	...	91	90	90	89	87	138	133	125	125	600	...	509	145
20	...	89	88	88	88	86	135	131	123	123	600	...	502	150
21	...	90	89	89	88	88	137	132	125	125	600	...	501	150
22	...	90	89	89	88	87	132	125	125	125	600	575	500	151
23	...	89	88	88	87	87	136	134	124	...	600	575	560	148
Week ago	...	90	89	89	89	86	138	133	124	124	605	...	497	145
Year ago	185	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	...	...	...

The demand for lambs which was experienced during the past week, has ceased, and at time of writing the sheep and lamb market is very slow and draggy, and we would advise our shippers not to ship lambs and sheep without writing us.

Prices on select hogs commenced to break last Friday, when they were \$22.50, until today they are quotable at 20 cents. Unless some unforeseen condition arises we expect present prices to be maintained throughout the coming week, but would strongly urge our shippers, especially at this season of the year, to write or wire us for market conditions before shipping. Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens, where feed and water will be awaiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

Butcher Cattle	
Extra choice steers	\$11.00 to \$12.50
Choice heavy steers	10.00 to 11.00
Medium to good steers	9.00 to 10.00
Fair to medium steers	8.00 to 9.00
Common to fair steers	6.00 to 8.00
Choice fat heifers	8.00 to 9.00
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 9.50
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.50
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 8.50
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls	7.00 to 8.00
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.00
Fat lambs	12.00 to 14.00
Sheep	7.00 to 10.00
Veal calves	8.00 to 11.00

Stockers and Feeders	
Choice, weighty, good-colored feeders	\$ 8.50 to \$ 9.50
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to 8.00
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00

Hogs	
Selects, fed and watered	20.00
Lights	\$17.00 to 18.00
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.	17.00
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up	16.00
Medium sows	16.00
Heavy sows	14.00
Stags	7.50 to 12.00
Boars	3.00 to 7.00

EDMONTON

The United Grain Growers Limited advise us that this week's receipts were as follows: Cattle, 2,380; hogs, 242; sheep, 270.

Choice beef and good heavy feeders remain steady, with a good demand. Lighter classes of cattle have shown considerable drop, bringing canner prices. With this exception prices are the same for cattle as last week.

After the slide of last week, when hogs came down to 21 cents, they stiffened and have remained at that figure all week. Lambs are going 11 to 12 cents, wethers 9 to 10 cents, ewes 8 to 9 cents.

The following will allow of comparison with Winnipeg prices:—

	Chicago	St. Paul
Choice steers	18 to 18 1/2	15 to 16
Good steers	17 1/2 to 18	11 1/2 to 13
Fair to medium	13 1/2 to 17	9 to 11
Common light	9 to 12	6 to 6 1/2
Choice females	14 to 13	9 to 11
Fair to good	9 to 11	7 to 8 1/2
Canners	6 to 7	5 to 6 1/2
Hogs, bulk of sales	18 to 21	18 to 18 1/2

Clean Bill of Health Needed

Under existing United States regulations it is compulsory for all stock going south to be accompanied by a clean bill of health certificate in duplicate. The veterinary fee for issuing this certificate is 25 cents per head, with a maximum charge of \$2.00 per car.

These certificates can be obtained by applying a few days prior to shipping to the nearest regularly appointed veterinary surgeon in your federal electoral district.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

The World's Standard

More De Laval in use than all others combined

The De Laval Company, Ltd.

Montreal Peterboro
Winnipeg Vancouver



Very Important Information to the Farmers of Western Canada—

Under the new Government regulations the initial payment price on wheat for this season is fixed at \$2.15, but this is not the final price and by shipping your grain to us you will be sure of having your interests properly looked after. Load your own grain whenever possible but if you have to put it through an elevator order it shipped to McBean Bros. According to the Grain Act (Section 160) elevator operators are obliged to do this for you. Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye can also be handled by us to the best possible advantage, and we feel that you will be wise in shipping all your coarse grain to us and allowing us to use our judgment as regards the selling. We think we have the coarse grain situation well in hand as to the future trend of the market.

McBEAN BROS.

162-170 Grain Exchange

WINNIPEG

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE HEIFERS, COWS, SHEEP

We can supply buyers with Alberta-bred Cattle and Sheep in carlots, shipped anywhere. All stock personally inspected by a member of the firm. We are the largest shippers of livestock in Alberta. Breeders of Shropshire and Oxfordshire Sheep.

Wade & Jack STOCKYARDS Calgary, Alta.



Final Telephone Efficiency

That is the kind that you get from a Kellogg phone. They operate on all lines, with any kind of equipment. Bell rings clearly, even with 40 telephones on one line.

COMPACT—Occupying minimum wall space. **DURABLE**—least maintenance cost. **EFFICIENT**—Always on the job—day or night in case of sickness, trouble or any of the many accidents that might happen in your household.

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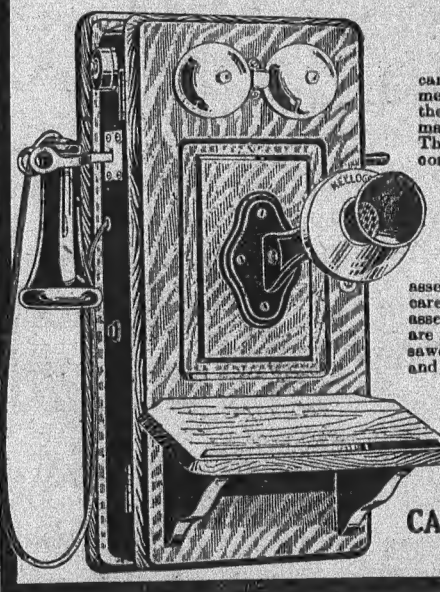
can be depended on as they are made by men who have worked over 21 years to make them the most effective instrument on the market.

The best engineering talent obtainable has constantly striven to make them possess the greatest talking efficiency. Today the Kellogg telephone is the most capable produced—in its record in service is the surest indication of this claim. Kellogg telephones will lower your maintenance to almost nothing.

The Kellogg phone is "built"—not just assembled. Each part is made with the utmost care, and of the best material and the whole is assembled by experts. Cabinets, for instance, are made in our own factory of heavy quarter-sawn oak, shaped, dovetailed, assembled and glued to last—and they do—thousands of Kellogg phones 15 and 20 years in service today.

You are insured against trouble when your equipment is Kellogg. We furnish everything to connect two people in telephone conversation. Booklets and prices furnished on request. Write us today.

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REGINA, SASK. - CANADA



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

STRONG KEEN HEALTHY YOUNGSTERS



Thrive on Delicious Bread
Made From

ROBIN HOOD The MONEY BACK FLOUR

Quality is the first consideration. The muscle-building properties of Saskatchewan's best wheat is brought out to the full in bread baked with Robin Hood Flour. Insist upon Robin Hood on your next flour order and know the difference.

Coupon for \$10,000 Cook Book
in every sack

Robin Hood Mills Limited
Moose Jaw and Calgary



Initial Advance of \$2.15 on 1919 Wheat

"Ottawa, Aug. 18.—Sir George Foster, acting prime minister, announced at 3 o'clock this afternoon that the wheat board of control has recommended an initial payment of \$2.15 per bushel to farmers for wheat on the basis of No. 1 Northern, Fort William. The government has approved the price."

"Ottawa, Aug. 20.—No official notification has reached the department of trade and commerce of the fixing of the price to be paid for wheat imported to Great Britain by the British wheat commission."

"A London cable this morning said a maximum of \$1.80 per bushel for Canadian wheat had been decided on. This, with the fixed initial payment of \$2.15 to Canadian farmers by the Canadian wheat board of control, would mean serious financial loss to be adjusted."

"Ottawa, Aug. 21.—Sir George Foster stated today, in explanation of the British price fixing for Canadian, United States and Argentine wheat, that this was simply an arrangement with the

The Grain Growers' Guide

British millers whereby the latter should be able to sell a ninepence half-penny loaf. On a similar arrangement last year the British government sacrificed many million pounds sterling.

"The following schedule of cash payments, representing the first instalment of the Canadian wheat crop which will be handled and marketed by the new wheat commission, has been approved by order-in-council."

"Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan No. 1 hard, \$2.15; No. 1 Manitoba northern, \$2.15; No. 2 Manitoba northern, \$2.12; No. 3 Manitoba northern, \$2.08; No. 1 Alberta red winter, \$2.15; No. 2 Alberta red winter, \$2.12; No. 3 Alberta red winter, \$2.08."

"Above cash payments are the basis in store at public terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur."

"British Columbia No. 1 wheat, \$2.10; No. 2 wheat, \$2.07; No. 3, \$2.03, basis in store, Canadian government elevator, Vancouver."

"Ontario and Quebec wheat, No. 1 grade, \$2.18; No. 2 grade, \$2.15; No. 3 grade, \$2.11, basis in store, Montreal."

JAMES HOLDEN, President

W. D. GORDON, Sec.-Treas.

Get a Firm Grip on a Good Coal and Stick to It

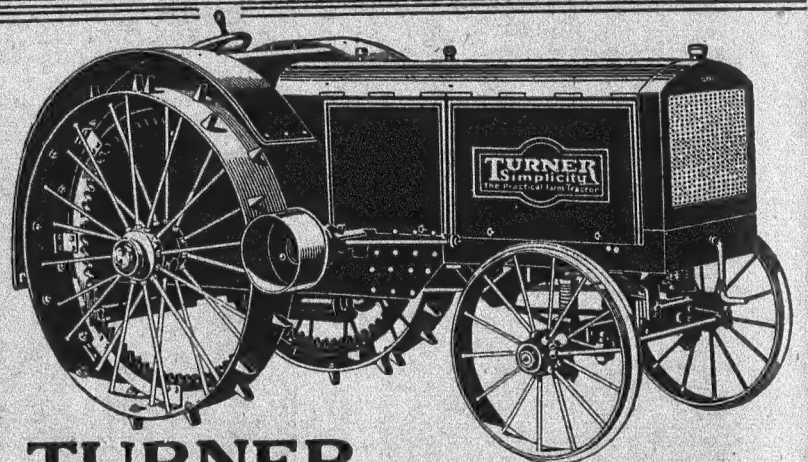
Atlas Coal Company Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:

DRUMHELLER -- ALBERTA

**TRY ATLAS COAL!
ORDER NOW!**

The Coal that put the "L" in Drumheller.



TURNER SIMPLICITY

"The Tractor that will pull
anything at both ends."
12-20 h.p. 14-25 h.p.

WHAT THEY SAY OF THE TURNER SIMPLICITY

Government of the Province of Alberta, Department of Public Works, Lacombe, Alta.

The Turner Mfg. Co., Port Washington, Wis.

Dear Sirs—I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th of June, requesting information as to the success I am having with the 14-25 Turner Simplicity Tractor bought by The Provincial Government from your Edmonton Agency, and in reply will say that the Tractor has proven ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

Owing to the scarcity of labor and the almost prohibitive rate of wages prevailing in Alberta this season, I found it necessary to adopt new measures, in construction and maintenance of our main highways, so shifted from the old method of man and teams to machinery and am pleased to note that under present arrangement, I am able to obtain far better service at a much reduced cost per mile than I was able to acquire under the old system.

This Tractor was supplied me the 23rd May, and since that time it has been on the road continuously working 18 TO 25 MILES PER DAY, either with two heavy steel road drags or in reconstruction with eight-horse grader, which the Tractor will pull through any ordinary sod or small brush without plowing a furrow ahead of the knife. In fact, my men report that the Tractor will "pull anything that is loose at BOTH ENDS."

My observation leads me to the opinion that in ordinary work the Tractor will consume somewhere near one gallon of oil per hour. As previously stated this Tractor was supplied on the 23rd of May and on the 25th of June I had same thoroughly overhauled to determine "Wear and Tear" on a thirty-days' pull and am pleased to state that no perceptible damage to any parts could be discovered. All bearings seem to be wearing smoothly with no apparent friction.

(Signed) W. H. Hunt, Gov. Inspector of Roads and Bridges.

Turner Tractor Sales Co.

195 Portage Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Dealers wanted for Western Territory. WRITE OR WIRE.

HORSES

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO horses infected with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 24t

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—PERCHERON AND Belgian mares in foal, also Percheron and Belgian stallions. Terms can be arranged for responsible parties. C. D. Roberts & Sons, 254 Belvidere St., Winnipeg. 191

SWINE

I HAVE SOME GOOD POLAND-CHINA PIGS from my Jumbo boar and my Pat's Equal sows that have been raised right, and from good litters. The choice goes for the first cheque for \$25. W. E. August, Homewood, Man. 34-2

FOR SALE—FIVE-MONTHS-OLD REGISTERED Berkshires, choicely bred, good individuals, 35 cents per pound for tops; they run at 30 cents per pound, crated, f.o.b. Medicine Hat. Johnstone & Son, Woolchester, Alta. 35-4

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS THAT GO OVER the top. Champion and imported stock. Not all Poland-Chinas are big type. C. A. Hulse Togo, Sask. 13-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY April pigs of extra good breeding, either sex, \$20 and \$25 each. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 35-3

JAMES WALLACE, BORDEN, SASK., BREEDER of registered Yorkshire and Hampshire swine, stock for sale. 34-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR, 15 months, weight about 300; price \$45. G. Brown, Dallas, Man. 35-2

FOR SALE—SIX GROWTH YORKSHIRE boars, April farrow, \$30 each, including pedigree. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 35-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY pigs, either sex, different ages. Wm. Kuhn Paynton, Sask. 35-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE swine, both sexes, at reasonable prices. J. H. George, Threehills, Alta. 35-4

STOCK—Miscellaneous

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 8 extra good bulls, one-year-old this month; 6 young cows all in good shape, and good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, proprietor. 15t

WILLOWVALE FARM, OXFORD SHEEP AND Yorkshire hogs. Offering big, strong type ram lambs. Two very choice Yorkshire boars of right type and quality. Geo. R. Ball & Sons, RR No. 2, Strathecona, Alta. 34-4

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN., BREEDER and importer of registered Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale, all ages, both sexes. 19t

FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE boars and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one Ayshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man. 17t

DOGS

FOR SALE—TWO FULL-GROWN LITTERS, 16 months old, ready to catch this fall, three-quarter greyhound and one-quarter Russian. Trained for hunting with horseback or enclosed in a box. Send \$75 with order and secure your catch dog now. Prices will advance as the season arrives. Ralph Stueck, Macrorie, Sask. 35-2

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUD PUPS, RUSSIAN, wolfhound and staghound cross parents, guaranteed killers, eight weeks old, for \$25 a pair. Apply Box 31, Birtle, Man. 35-2

SELLING—WOLFHOUD PUPS, DAM, PURE Russian, sire, Stag hound; fast and sure killers; \$10 each, worth double. Also Russian female, 25 months, and Russian male, 19 months, both fast, will make fine pair for this winter. W. H. Tebb, Airdrie, Alta. 34-2

SELLING—WOLFHOUD BITCH, ONE YEAR old, part trained, \$15; also three wolfhound pups, guaranteed, \$5.00 each. Robert Daly, Cando, Sask. 34-2

SELLING—WOLFHOUD BITCH, EIGHTEEN months old, two pups; dirt cheap. A. Doering, Bulwark, Alta. 34-2

BEAR, DEER, WOLF, FOX HOUNDS. Illustrated catalog free. Rookwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky. 32-4

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUD PUPS, THREE months old, from very fast dogs and good killers, \$12 a pair. Fred Wimer, Canora, Sask. 33-3

SELLING—COLLIES, GUARANTEED HEELERS; buyers run no risk; \$10 each. E. E. Baynton, Big Stick Lake, Maple Creek, Sask. 35-4

PRODUCE

WANTED—LIVE SPRING CHICKENS, 1919 hatch; young ducks, 1919 hatch; good butter and new laid eggs; beef hides, calf skins. E. Kirby, City Market, Saskatoon. 32-5

POULTRY

SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Annie Davidson, Minnedosa, Man., Box 417. 35-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful Catalogue Free. Brett Mfg Co. Winnipeg 40t

PERFECT GRAIN FAN FOR RUTH FEEDERS saves grain and time. No cleaning up to do; satisfaction guaranteed. State size and make of separator. Price \$40 cash with order. Mike Toth, Otthorn, Sask. 35-2

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 40t

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Seven Cents Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type of display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SEED GRAIN

SELLING—FALL RYE, ABOUT 1000 BUSHELS, \$1.70 bushel. Prefer sell one lot, good clean grain. Sample on request. W. McLaughry, Souris, Man. 35-2

WINTER RYE, \$2.40 PER BUSHEL, IN COTTON sacks, shipment September first. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 33-3

FARM LANDS

344-ACRE STATE ROAD MICHIGAN FARM, \$5,000, with splendid 10-room residence, steam heat, house alone estimated worth \$7,000, large barn, etc., near RR town, 8 miles large city. Productive loam tillage, 50-cow pasture, wood, timber, orchards. Borders river, motor bus passes door. To settle now, low price, \$5,000, only \$1,500 down gets all. Details, page 78, Catalogue Bargains, 19 States, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis.

FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTER SECTION IN one of the best grain growing districts in Manitoba, 235 acres under cultivation, more can be broken. Comfortable frame house, 18 x 24, six rooms, stone basement, 12 x 14 kitchen; new barn, 38 x 80; good water supply; station three miles; consolidated school. For terms and particulars apply to J. E. Allingham, Decker, Manitoba. 34-2

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg

BRITISH COLUMBIA—WE HAVE AN UP-TO-date list of fruit farms in the Okanagan; dairy farms, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in the Fraser Valley and Cariboo. Write for full particulars. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Offices also at Chilliwack, Cloverdale. 21t

FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE in the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write, S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 31-8

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars from Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 20-4

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo. 33-8

SHEEP

SELLING—201 FOUR-YEAR-OLD GOOD breeding ewes, grade Ramboulllets, \$13 head, f.o.b. Brooks. Sheared nine lbs this year and lambed 110 per cent.; delivery about October 1st. Glenview Ranch, Hutton, Alberta. 35-3

SHEEP, GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES and lambs sired by the best of Shropshire, Oxford and Suffolk rams. There is no better investment than sheep. For sale by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

SELLING—CHOICE EWES AND LAMBS, ONE to four-year-old ewes, Oxford and Shropshire rams. G. S. Hawkins Pasqua, Sask. 32-6

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED OXFORD RAMS, one two-year-old, lambs, several grades. W. A. Wilton, Roland, Manitoba. 31-4

CATTLE

ALEX. JOHNSTON, KFLOE, MAN, B. FEDER of Holstein cattle. Herd headed by a son of Finnerne King May Payne, brother to Finnerne Hollings Fayne, who, as a three-year-old, held the world's record over all ages and breeds for yearly production of butter. Bulls, including one ready for service, from official record cows, for sale. 33-3

WANTED—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, number of pure-bred Hereford heifers or young cows in calf. Would consider wintering bunch of pure-bred Herefords on shares. A. Rolufs, Handsworth, Sask. 35-2

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, FOUR months old, weighed 105 pounds at birth, well marked. From a heavy milking cow. Price \$75 if taken at once. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 34-2

WANTED—75 HEAD TWO-YEAR-OLD HOLSTEIN heifers, bred to freshen March or April, must be from clean herds. State price and full particulars first letter. Robert Yorston, Alexandria, Caribou, B.C. 35-2

SELLING—20 HEAD HOLSTEIN COWS AND heifers, grades and pure-breds, freshen August first to Nov; also two-yearling bulls. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 35-2

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREEDERS of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE, Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 42t

POTATOES

POTATOES—IF YOU NEED A CARLOAD GET my price loaded, Hamiota or McConnell. Colin Gibson, Hamiota, Manitoba. 35-2



Read this if you have Sheep for Sale

Mr. T. A. Somerville, of Hartney, Man., sent us a classified advertisement for Oxford Down sheep, which started in our issue of September 18, 1918, and was run every week. On October 30 Mr. Somerville wrote saying: "Continue my ad, it has sure given me good returns." On November 27 he wrote again saying: "Please discontinue at once as I am sold out of 1917 and 1918 offerings. I am highly satisfied in every respect with the increased business and customers that my ad. in The Guide brought me this year. Wishing your valuable paper every success."

He RAN THIS AD.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN rams, shearlings; also lambs sired by imported buck. For prices and show records write or phone. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man.

TIMES AND COST

12 times, 26 words at 5c, \$15.60

HE IS NOT THE ONLY ONE

Mr. Jas. M. Ewens, Bethany, Man., advertising Grade sheep, says: "I do not have to advertise in any other paper as I can sell anything I have for sale by advertising in The Guide. Mr. E. Schwartz, Ituna, Sask., advertising Grade sheep, says: "Received over a dozen enquiries. The man who got the sheep took the first train and bought the lot."

There Are Good Reasons Why The Guide Produces Results

First—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western Canada; Secondly—The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this field; and you know most people refer most to the paper carrying the most advertising; Thirdly—The Guide has the largest farm journal circulation in Western Canada and a low rate in proportion.

If We Can Do It For Them We Can Do It For You

The Rate is Economical—Seven Cents a Word, Payable in Advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

HAY AND FEED

WANTED—HEAR FROM PARTIES HAVING baled hay: Present or future shipment. State price, quantity, date shipment in first letter. E. B. Tainter Co., Taber, Alta.

WANTED—FIFTY CARS HAY AND GREEN feed. Coleman Flour and Feed, Coleman, Alta. 35-3

SELLING—FOUR CARS WELL CURED WESTERN Rye hay. What offers? Gordon Herbert, Ninette, Man. 35-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

SAVE BIG MONEY ON LUMBER—WRITE today for our "Mill direct to user" prices before ordering elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Shipped anywhere. Davies Construction Company, Vancouver, B.C. 33-6

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMARAC and willow fence posts. Write for carload prices, delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

FRUIT

BLACKBERRIES—EVERGREEN BLACKBERRIES—\$3.50 per crate, 16 pounds net. Guaranteed to arrive in prime condition after five days on the train. Italian prunes—excellent quality, \$1.00 per crate of 19 pounds net. Don't meet the winter without these fancy fruits. Packed behind long commercial experience and in accord with Dominion Standard. Cash with order. Order now. Quality Fruit Farm, Chilliwack, B.C. 34-3

FARM MACHINERY

SELLING—ONE COMPLETE THRESHING outfit, consisting of 25 H.P. George White & Sons steam engine and one 36 x 64 Aultman-Taylor separator, one Stewart sheaf loader and one new steel tank, also one wagon. All thoroughly overhauled and in running order. Jas. R. Stewart, Gladstone, Man. 33-3

ONE 30-60 TITAN OIL TRACTOR EIGHT-furrow gang plows, with stubble and breaker bottoms and extra shares; one 32-54 Steel Case separator; one 400-gallon steel tank. All in the very best working condition. A snap for \$3,400. Apply to Wm. G. Kreszy, Kipling, Sask. 35-4

SNAP—FORDSON TRACTOR EXTENSION rims, Oliver 7 tractor plow, stubble and breaker bottoms, Roderick Lean double gang disc. Used one season. Getting larger outfit. \$1195 cash, f.o.b. Vancouver. G. Dunbar, Eburne Post Office, Vancouver, B.C.

FOR SALE—12-25 CASE KEROSENE TRACTOR with wheel extensions and self-steering device; four-bottom gang plow, and 24-44 Advance Rumely separator. Good as new. Would consider few good milk cows as part payment. T. H. Noad, Monitor, Alberta. 34-2

FOR SALE—AT HALF VALUE, 45 MOGUL OIL tractor; 36 x 56 separator, run less than 100 days, in excellent condition. Terms to responsible party, or will trade. What have you? Box 75, Lashburn, Sask. 34-2

SELLING—COMBINATION THRESHING outfit, new Racine separator 20 x 32; 10-H.P. Mogul Kerosene I. H. C. engine. A1 shape. Sold farm. Snap \$500. Gordon Herbert, Ninette, Man. 35-2

WANTED—ONE 40-H.P. TWIN CITY GAS tractor, second-hand, for municipal road work. Must be in good running order and reasonable in price. Dan Hoy, Hazelbank, Sask. 35-2

SELLING—HART-PARR 30-60; 37-60 SEPARATOR; eight-frame Cockshutt plows, both bottoms; cook car; oil tank. Thornton & Minton, Dillard, Sask. 35-4

SELLING—ALMOST NEW DES JARDINS 28-h.p. separator, Francoeur 9-H.P. engine, mounted on truck. \$700 cash. Geo. Ely, Idlesleigh, Alta.

FOR SALE—27-42 AULTMAN-TAYLOR separator and 20 H.P. Mogul engine, in good condition, cheap, cash or terms. Box 134, Earl Grey, Sask. 33-3

PEERLESS GEAR OILER PREVENTS CUTTING, saves oil, labor. Fits any tractor. Get your tractor equipment from Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg

FOR SALE—ONE 45-70 H.P. MARSHALL tractor, in the best of working condition. Will exchange for cattle. Hughes & Co., Brandon, Man. 32-4

SEPARATOR WANTED—24 OR 26, STATE conditions and lowest price. Richard Harrison, Ardrossan, Alta.

RUTH SELF-FEEDER TO FIT 40-INCH SEPARATOR, used 15 days. In good shape. Price \$200. Malcolm Nicolson, Semans, Sask.

CASE HEAVY PLOWING STEAM ENGINE, Rumley breakers, tanks. Robert Carmichael, Victor, Montana.

SELLING—20 H.P. INTERNATIONAL portable engine, in good shape, \$350 cash. E. Weldon, Butler, Manitoba. 34-2

FOR SALE—AVERY SEPARATOR, SIZE 42-64, in good condition. Will exchange for cattle. Hughes & Co., Brandon, Man. 32-4

FOR SALE—CHEAP—20-30 FLOUR CITY gasoline engine. In good working order. Write Box 124, Wadena, Sask. 34-2

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FETHERSTONAUUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38t

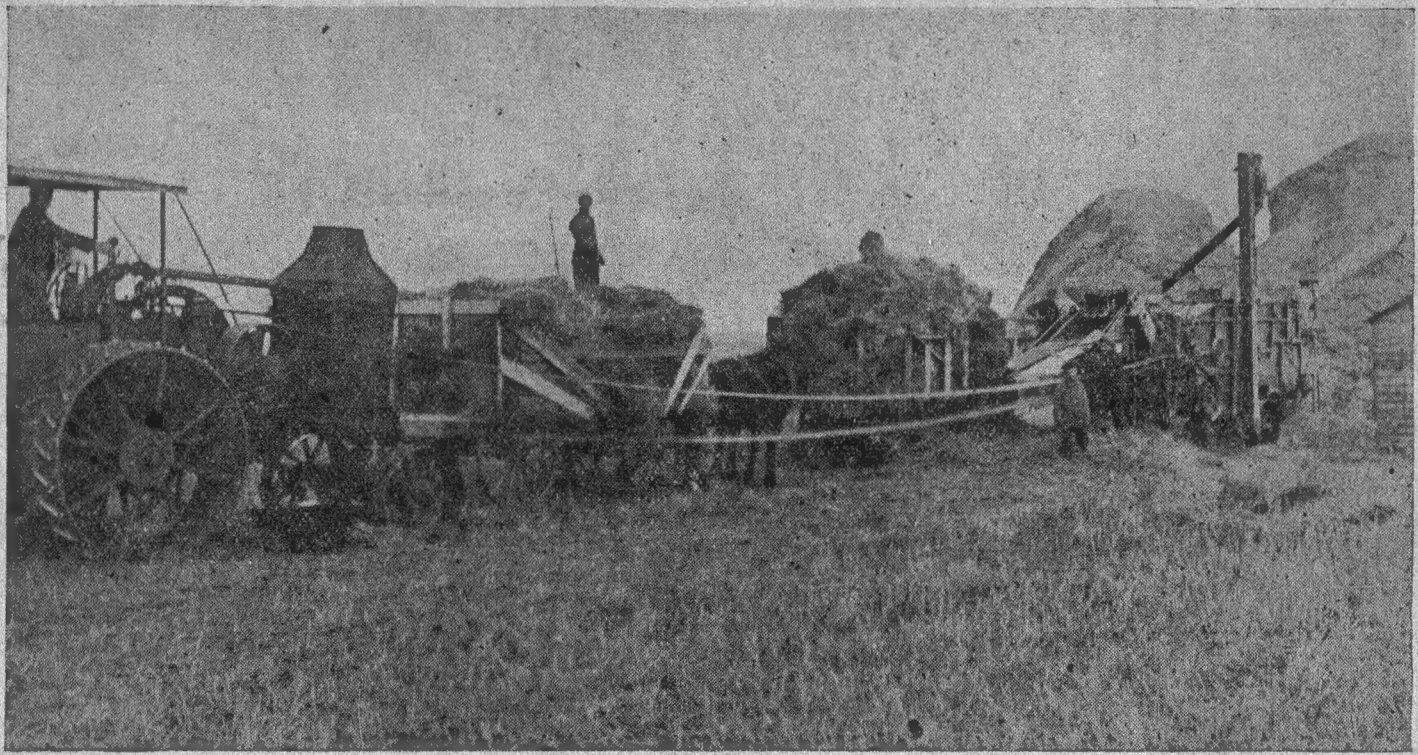
HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 4374-5-6. 15t

CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST, Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASKatoon

HONEY

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY, FINE SAMPLE. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 34-6



Coca-Cola

has its place on every farm

It is a superb nature drink with a zest of wholesomeness all its own. Quenches thirst on a hot, tedious day, satisfies in nature's way because it is a product of nature. Farmers "take" to Coca-Cola as a duck does to water. Millions use this satisfying

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Beverage*

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Demand the genuine by full name
—nicknames encourage substitution.

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Buy a bottle or case